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Hart Wins Solidly In Montana Voting

Candidates Prepare for Major Tests In Connecticut, New York Primaries

On Monday night, Virginia Democrats were holding a round of meetings that could end the deadlock between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Mondale in their bid for delegates. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Mondale were nearly even Saturday as about 20,000 Virginia Democrats voted. Mr. Hart finished fourth, behind a bloc of unpledged delegates.

Mr. Jackson's surprisingly strong showing was attributed to his two visits to Virginia last week. Neither Mr. Mondale nor Mr. Hart had campaigned in the state.

At stake are 68 of the state's 78 delegates. The mass meetings are the first step in apportioning them among the presidential candidates.

The next primary battle comes in Connecticut, where Mr. Hart is heavily favored. But the candidates are looking ahead to New York, where 285 delegates are at stake in the largest primary contest so far.

Mr. Hart will go into the New York campaign lacking the power and prestige of the party elite, but fortified by ample money and the prospect of new momentum if he wins in Connecticut.

Mr. Mondale holds a slight lead over Mr. Hart in New York, according to a recent independent survey.

The poll published in Monday's edition of USA Today says the former vice president has support from 44 percent of 648 registered Democrats surveyed to 37 percent for Mr. Hart. Mr. Jackson was supported by 8 percent, while 11 percent said they were undecided.

The poll, taken last week by the Gordon S. Black Corp. of Rochester, New York, has a margin of error of 4 percent.

The poll showed that Mr. Mondale's biggest strength is in New York City, where he leads Mr. Hart 46 percent to 31 percent. Mr. Hart leads Mr. Mondale 44 percent to 41 percent among upstate Democrats, the poll found.

(AP, UPI, NYT)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELENA, Montana — Democrats in Montana put Gary Hart back on the winning track with a solid victory over Walter F. Mondale in presidential preference voting at county caucuses.

As the Montana results were coming in, the candidates were preparing for major tests in the East — the Connecticut primary on Tuesday and the New York primary April 3.

Senator Hart won in 41 of the 53 counties participating in Sunday's Montana caucuses and captured 49 percent of the vote. Mr. Mondale won 35 percent.

Party officials said preliminary calculations indicated that Mr. Hart won 11 and Mr. Mondale 8 of the 19 Democratic National Convention delegates at stake.

The party's final unofficial tabulations had Mr. Hart with 6,810 votes and Mr. Mondale with 4,529.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson had 71 votes, or 5 percent, while 1,330, or 9 percent, of the caucus participants expressed no preference.

Mr. Hart was defeated last week by Mr. Mondale in the Illinois primary and Saturday in caucuses in his native Kansas. The Colorado senator had not won since the Alaska caucuses March 15.

However, his campaign team was not ready to admit defeat in Kansas. With the support of five delegates left undetermined, officials say the contest is not yet over.

The final results showed Mr. Mondale with 17, or about 46 percent, of the 37 national delegates at stake. Mr. Hart with 14, or about 38 percent, and one uncommitted delegate.

Party officials said they could not determine the support of 5 of the 37 delegates because vote tallies in at least two congressional districts were too evenly divided between Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale to calculate which candidate should get them.

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The vote was seen as a victory for Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's center-right Motherland Party. "The results have even exceeded my own predictions," Mr. Ozal said.

Early reports said Motherland candidates for mayor carried at least 52 of the 67 provincial capitals, including Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In the rest of the country, the party won control of 785 towns out of 1,430 where results were definite. The turnout was estimated at 90 percent of the 20 million eligible voters. Failure to vote carried a fine of 2,500 Turkish lire (\$8).

Candidates from six parties, three of which were banned by the military from participating in general elections last year, were competing for five-year terms as mayors and district administrators. It was the first open political contest in Turkey since a military coup in September 1980.

Final results will not be known for days, but commentators said the strong showing by Mr. Ozal's party demonstrated that his triumph in last November's general election was based on solid voter support rather than an absence of opposition. Western diplomats had said a strong performance by the banned parties in Sunday's voting could call into question the legitimacy of Mr. Ozal's government and possibly force his resignation.

Placing second was the Social Democracy Party, a moderate-leftist group, with 22 percent of the vote. The rightist True Path party was third with 10 percent. Neither was allowed to participate in the November balloting.

Mr. Ozal took office after the Nov. 6 election in which his party won 211 of the 400 seats in parliament.

There were humiliating defeats in Sunday's voting for the two other parties that had been allowed to



Police shoved back to clear a doorway after Salvadorans pushed to get in to vote at the national stadium in San Salvador.

Turkish Ruling Party Winning Elections

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contest the general election, the left-of-center Populist Party and the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party. Between them, they gained more than 50 percent of the general election vote. But local election returns so far gave the Populists less than 8 percent and the Nationalist Democracy Party less than 7 percent.

This means the focus of the opposition to Mr. Ozal outside parliament is likely to switch to the Social Democracy Party.

The campaign focused on Mr. Ozal's economic policies, with the opposition parties attacking his anti-inflation program and liberalization of foreign trade.

Police said three persons were killed and 66 were injured in election-related violence around the country.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

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Duarte Leads Unofficial Tally In El Salvador

The Associated Press

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Mr. d'Aubuisson, the leader of the Republican Nationalist Alliance, was listed with 28.7 percent. Francisco José Guerrero, the candidate of the National Conciliation Party, had 16.4 percent.

"Seventy-five percent of the people voted against d'Aubuisson, against the death squads, against the violence of the extreme right and the extreme left, and against

the guerrillas," Mr. Duarte said at a news conference.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has denied accusations that he is connected with the death squads that have been blamed for many of the killings in El Salvador's four and a half years of civil war. He favors crushing the guerrillas militarily, while Mr. Duarte favors negotiating with them. The leftists called the elections a "farce" and did not participate.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, the Christian Democrats' secretary-general, said, "We still have hopes for a first-round victory, but I personally think we will get just over 48 percent of the vote."

If no candidate gets more than 50 percent, there will be a runoff between the two leaders in late April or early May. Some have expressed concern that a contest between Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson, who are bitter rivals, could lead to instability.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan called the election "another victory for freedom over tyranny." He added, "These valiant people have braved guerrilla violence and sabotage to do what we take for granted — casting their vote for president."

Mr. Duarte said his party estimates that 30 percent to 35 percent of those who tried to vote could not because of irregularities, mainly bureaucratic problems.

The disruptions were greatest in the province of San Salvador and may have kept him from winning a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Hart, Mondale and TV: Turning on the 'Hit' Machine



Walter F. Mondale

By Tom Shales
 International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The rapid rise of Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination has again dramatized the tremendous effect that television has on U.S. politics.

Mr. Hart went almost overnight from being a virtual unknown to what a television anchorman called "a new bit single," less significant as a political figure, perhaps, than as a media superstar.

Network news reporters seemed delighted to invent Mr. Hart and thus enliven what had

been expected to be a long, predictable plot by Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, to secure the nomination well before spring.

Just as television can instantly promote a product, a fad, a child star or a catchy slogan, it can instantly make a political candidate popular.

Mr. Hart has an image that is youthful, vigorous and maverick, a contrast to Mr. Mondale, who often appears stiff, official and old-fashioned in his television appearances.

Gary Hart appeared on the television scene only a few months after the mass remini-

ences commemorating the 20th anniversary of the death of John F. Kennedy, who probably made better use of television than any of his predecessors and all of his successors until Ronald Reagan.

Mr

Iraq Seems to Have Won Allegiance of Its Shiites Against Iran

By William Drozdzik
Washington Post Service

NAJAF, Iraq — The simple wooden coffin is opened to expose the linen-wrapped corpse and borne aloft by grieving male relatives, followed by women in black chadors who wail and ululate as the funeral procession enters one of Islam's most sacred shrines.

The ritual has become a depressingly common event in this holy city, as the bodies of Iraqi Shiite soldiers are paraded by the burial site of Imam Ali, the Prophet Mohammed's son-in-law, who is considered the founder of Shia Islam.

The frequency of such funerals provides vivid if somber testimony that many Iraqi Shiites have decided to fight and die for the secular government of President Saddam Hussein rather than heed the exhortations of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Iranian leader, who prayed at Ali's tomb every day during the 14 years he spent in exile, has tried to export his Islamic revolution into Iraq and the Gulf Arab states by urging native Shiite populations to "rise up and overthrow their oppressors."

The apparent reluctance of the Iraqi Shiite majority, who form 55 percent of the population, to follow the politics of fellow believers in Iran reveals an abiding nationalistic distrust of their Persian neighbors and an

intense disdain for the excesses of Ayatollah Khomeini's harsh fundamentalist rule.

It also reflects the relative success, at least until now, of Mr. Hussein's "carrot and stick" strategy of courting the Shiites with money to restore their mosques and improve their living standard while cracking down brutally on Shiite dissidents, who have used terrorism in their attempt to topple the Iraqi government.

Mr. Saddam's quest to win the allegiance of Shiites through nationalist, if not religious, sympathies figured highly in the Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory nearly two years after he dispatched his forces into Iran at the start of the war with the aim of seizing full control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Much of the Iraqi infantry is composed of Shiites, who were said to have been disgruntled with the difficult and costly effort to capture and hold Iranian lands.

Since then, the political and military leadership in Baghdad has cast the war in terms of a struggle for national survival. As a result, the morale of Shiites in the Iraqi front lines has improved, according to foreign military sources.

Mr. Saddam's government has also reaped an important measure of good will from its belated campaign to disperse the country's oil wealth to poor Shiite communities. Hospitals, playgrounds and mod-

ern housing projects have been built in many Shiite towns in the last three years, despite a war effort that costs more than \$500 million a month.

The gold-domed shrines at Najaf and Karbala have been refurbished with crystal chandeliers and central air conditioning. Portraits of Mr. Saddam at prayer are prominently displayed to bolster the leader's Islamic credentials.

The Iraqi government has also managed to "nationalize the mosques," as a Western diplomat put it, by installing politically loyal clergymen in key posts of the Shiite hierarchy.

"In many ways, Saddam has learned from the shah's mistakes," the diplomat said. "He can definitely make the claim that his government has responded to the needs of the Shiites much more than was the case four years ago."

At that time, the Iraqi government feared the impact of the Iranian Revolution through the stirrings of the Shiite Dawa party, a clandestine fundamentalist group intent on promoting religious upheaval in Iraq. Mr. Saddam then expelled more than 100,000 Shiites, many said to be of Persian origin, and directed the secret police to intensify its suppression of the Dawa party, which means "the call."

Its leader, Mohammed Bakr al-Sadr, and his sister were arrested and executed in 1980 on charges that

they plotted an assassination attempt against Tariq Aziz, Mr. Saddam's close adviser and the current foreign minister. Iraq accused the Khomeini government of directing the plot, a charge that many analysts cite as a cause of the war.

Iraqi police have continued to hunt down members of the Dawa party, and more than 600 have been executed since the war began, Western diplomats said.

Despite this, Dawa guerrillas have persisted in an intermittent campaign of grenade attacks and suicidal truck bombings, purportedly with the support and training supplied by the Khomeini regime.

Iraqi officials believe that the internal threat has been largely contained, but they admit that the Dawa terror campaign abroad may be difficult to control as long as the Khomeini regime intends to foment Islamic revolution throughout the Middle East.

Only last week, Iraqi authorities produced a 24-year-old Shiite named Shafiq Abdul-Hussein Jassim, who it was claimed had received terror training at a camp in Ahwaz, Iran. He was seized in Baghdad, authorities said, shortly before he was to have attempted a series of bombings timed to Iran's latest war offensive. The authorities said he had intended to bomb the Foreign Ministry, as well as the embassies of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, France and the Soviet Union.

Farmers Block Roads In France Over EC Plan

Reuters

PARIS — Farmers blocked roads across France on Monday with tractors, burning tires and straw to demand higher European Community agricultural prices and to protest planned cuts in milk production.

The farmers set up roadblocks using tactics adopted by truck drivers during a weeklong blockade of French roads last month.

They parked tractors across roads, blocked highway toll booths and drove farm vehicles slowly side by side along roads, police said.

Violence broke out during the night at Poitiers, in central France, when about 300 farmers drove their tractors through the town center and hung three dead pigs on the gates of an administrative building.

Police fired tear gas to hold them back. The farmers replied by throwing stones and firecrackers and smashing parking meters.

The worst delays were in southwest France. On the Atlantic coast, main roads in and out of Bordeaux were blocked. Farmers drove tractors and other vehicles on to the Aquitaine bridge north of the city and set fire to old tires and straw.

In southeast France, 5,000 farmers marched through Lyon carrying placards denouncing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President François Mitterrand. The demonstrations were called to coincide with a meeting in Brussels of EC agriculture ministers.

The farmers said prices set tentatively last week giving them a 5-percent increase did not cover production costs or inflation. They are also angry about proposed cuts in milk production that they said will severely affect France's large dairy sector.

On the Mediterranean coast, a group of about 100 vinegrowers used a bulldozer to shovel out ballast from a section of railroad track linking southwest France to Spain. Rails were left hanging loose along about 100 meters of track.

On the Canal du Midi at Beziers the growers set fire to two British pleasure boats. The growers are primarily opposed to the planned entry of Spain and Portugal into the 10-nation EC, fearing that it will bring a flood of cheap wine to the market.

Talks Deadlocked
EC agriculture ministers began two days of talks Monday on the 1984 farm budget and were quickly deadlocked on the proposed cuts in milk production. The Associated Press reported. Ireland has demanded to be exempted from the milk plan, which would cut production to the 1981 level, a 14 percent drop.

"I do not see a way out quickly," the French secretary of state for agriculture, René Soucheon, said. Mr. Soucheon said the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, the meeting's chairman, proposed to grant Ireland a 5-percent increase over its 1983 milk output of 5.3 million tons.

But the Irish agriculture minister, Austin Deasy, rejected it as too little. Mr. Soucheon said, and instead asked for a 5-percent increase annually for four years. Sources said Mr. Deasy said he would invoke "vital national interests." Under EC rules, a member can block any measure it feels threatens its national interests.

Kiesling Leaves Bonn Army
The Associated Press

NEUSTADT, West Germany — General Ginter Kiesling retired from the West German military with full honors Monday, expressing "satisfaction" that he had been cleared of allegations that he frequented homosexual bars in Cologne.

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A French riot policeman stood next to a farmer carrying a milk container during the farmers' EC protest in Blois.

EC Seeks Financial Scenarios

(Continued from Page 1)

provide any necessary cash at their June summit.

It will run out of money, probably in the fall, if there is no agreement by June to ensure additional funds this year.

But commission officials say they are confident that governments will not allow the community to be humiliated by going bankrupt.

British Pessimism
Britain holds out little hope of a quick breakthrough in the EC's

budget deadlock at a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels Tuesday, Reuters reported from London.

A senior aide to Mrs. Thatcher said Monday: "The most we can hope for is that the talks do not go backward and that some modest progress is made."

The aide said it was important that the progress already made at the summit should not unravel. "If the foreign ministers can build on that, then that will be an achievement," he said.

without being listed on the elections register, which prompted the Democratic Action Party to consider asking that the Central Election Council void the Sunday vote.

The heaviest guerrilla attack came hours after the polls closed Sunday night when the garrison in the eastern city of San Miguel came under automatic weapons and sub-machine-gun fire. There were no reports of casualties.

South Korean Christianity
(Continued from Page 1)

root it out during their 35-year colonial rule.

The grand leaps in South Korean church membership began in the 1960s, particularly among the better educated and more affluent. Those who try to explain why this was so acknowledge that they cannot be sure of the exact reasons.

"Traditionally, Korean people like to believe in something," said Lee Jung Bae, director-general for religious affairs in the Ministry of Culture and Information. Buddhism, many argue, has become a relatively weak social force.

Some think the prominence of clergymen in the anti-Japanese resistance enhanced the church's reputation. Favorable views of Westerners, especially Americans after World War II, may have made it easier to accept the West's religion.

As practiced in South Korea, Christianity is flecked with traces of folk religions such as shamanism, which stresses spirituality's more discernible benefits. Shamanism, usually women, intercede on behalf of their clients with good spirits and exorcise evil ones.

In a similar manner, Christian prayer sometimes takes a "mechanistic approach," according to Horace Underwood, assistant to the president of Yonsei University, a Presbyterian school. "If you say it enough and pester the Lord enough, then he's going to do it."

This underlying pragmatism troubles many clergymen, as does a tendency to concentrate more on increasing church memberships than improving the quality of worship. In a Gallup Poll taken last year, 62.8 percent of South Korean Christians surveyed said social work should be their church's primary mission, but only 16.7 percent thought that it actually was.

In Amman

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Israel-Egypt Ties Cool 5 Years After Peace Pact

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel, on the fifth anniversary of the signing of its peace treaty with Egypt, was preoccupied Monday with domestic politics rather than with the frosty state of its relations with its largest Arab neighbor.

While public attention focused on the timing of parliamentary elections planned for later this year, officials noted that the hopes that accompanied the signing of the treaty had not been fulfilled.

However, the officials also emphasized that the treaty itself appears strong and has given Israel an unprecedented span of peace with the Arab state that once posed the largest single threat to it.

Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, said Sunday that it was no "small matter" to Israel that "we have had peace with Egypt for five years," and that "the military annex of the treaty is generally holding."

David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, told foreign correspondents here last week: "The peace treaty stands firm, but we criticize the lack of warmth in the relationship. There are still many people of small minds in Egypt who do not appreciate the great step taken by President Sadat and who seek to undermine that step by vicious articles in the Egyptian press."

The peace treaty with Egypt has never flowered into the "normal relations" many Israelis had hoped for. Serious disputes between the two countries remain — for example, over setting the border at Tabah, where Egypt charges that Israel has violated the peace treaty in opening a luxury hotel that was under construction during the peace talks.

Trade, tourism and other contacts between the two countries have never approached the level sought by Israeli officials.

Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon marked what officials here and in Egypt acknowledge was a low point in relations since the treaty was signed in 1979. After the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut in September 1982, Egypt recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv in what the Israelis charge is a violation of the treaty.

Egyptian officials say Israel can expect neither the return of the ambassador nor an improvement in relations until it withdraws its troops from Lebanon.

Israeli officials complain frequently about the "cold peace" with Egypt but appear careful not to risk a further deterioration in relations.

However, the results of the treaty with Egypt, and Lebanon's recent abrogation of its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, have intensified the debate here over the risks involved in making peace with other Arab states.

The debate is likely to grow during the upcoming parliamentary election campaign. In particular, the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir can be counted on to single out recent statements by King Hussein of Jordan to bolster

its argument that it is the Arabs — and not Israeli policy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip — that are blocking peace in the Middle East.

In an interview on U.S. television last week, King Hussein said that freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank alone would be insufficient to entice him into peace negotiations with Israel. This remark, part of a clear hardening of his position regarding peace talks, is seen here as undercutting the argument of the opposition Labor alignment that "territorial compromise" with Jordan on the West Bank is an attainable goal.

Mr. Kimche set the government's tone in his comments last week ostensibly marking the fifth anniversary of the peace treaty. But it was clear that his real target was King Hussein and those — including the domestic political opposition and the Reagan administration — who argue that the West Bank settlement policy is an obstacle to peace.

"We must state with great sorrow that the attitude taken by King Hussein has been an obstacle to the peace process that was put in motion by the treaty" with Egypt, Mr. Kimche said. "No one can now accuse our settlement policy of being an impediment after it is stated by King Hussein that even if we stopped the settlements he would not enter negotiations. The obstacle to peace is not our settlement policy, but the refusal of the Arab leaders to talk peace, their rejection of any negotiations with us."

This is a theme that Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc government is certain to invoke during the election campaign, for which the way was paved last week when the Israeli parliament voted to dissolve itself.

King Hussein has recently accused the Reagan administration of bending its Middle East policy to the dictates of Israel and the pro-Israel lobby in the United States. He has indicated that he sees little hope of advancing the peace process this year because of election-year pressures in the United States.

Conference Urges East Timor Talks
Reuters

LISBON — An international meeting on East Timor ended here Sunday night with a call for a negotiated solution to the future of the former Portuguese colony, which was invaded and annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

The three-day meeting was organized by the Fretilin resistance movement and a committee for the protection of the rights of the Timorese people in East Timor. A resolution was passed backing Fretilin peace proposals and rejecting any talks between Portugal and Indonesia that do not include Fretilin.

Human rights groups say 100,000 to 200,000 Timorese have died since 1975 from hunger, disease and torture and in fighting.

Beijing Talks on Hong Kong Resumed
BEIJING (Reuters) — China and Britain opened another two days of formal talks Monday on the future of Hong Kong, after a gap of only 10 days, rather than the usual month.

British and Chinese negotiators refused to comment on the three-hour meeting. Diplomats said, however, that the announcement by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he would visit Beijing in mid-April, as well as recent optimistic statements by Chinese officials, could indicate that a preliminary announcement on the future of the territory would be made in early summer.

Chinese leaders have said that Hong Kong would be run by Hong Kong people as a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China from 1997 for at least 50 years after Britain's 99-year lease on most of the territory expires.

Panel Backs Thatcher on Son's Deals
LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, dogged by opposition demands for details of her son's Middle East business interests, Monday won the support of a committee watching over parliamentary standards.

The select committee on parliamentarians' interests ruled that Mrs. Thatcher had not broken parliamentary rules by refusing to give details of a link between her son, Mark, and a British company that won a contract to build a university in Oman. The committee ruled that members of Parliament were required to register their own financial interests but not those of members of their family, except in the case of shareholdings.

The Labor Party, which complained to the committee, wants a full statement from Mrs. Thatcher on a meeting she had with her son in Oman in 1981 when she was on an official visit and he was a paid consultant for the company, Cementation. She has refused to make a full statement, saying her family's business interests have nothing to do with Parliament.

For the Record
The head of New York City's schools, Anthony J. Alvarado, 41, was suspended with pay by the Board of Education on Sunday and directed to answer an array of charges about his personal finances and professional behavior. (UPI)

The four men convicted in a Massachusetts gang rape were sentenced Monday in Fall River. Daniel Silva, 27, Victor Raposo, 23, and John Cordeiro, 24, received prison terms of 9 to 12 years. Joseph Vieira, 28, was sentenced to 6 to 8 years. They raped a 22-year-old woman at a tavern in New Bedford last March while others cheered them on. (AP)

The Chilean military authorities announced a strict curfew for Monday and Tuesday nights in Santiago. A "national peaceful protest" against the government has been called for Tuesday. On Monday, three dynamite explosions damaged the tracks of the capital's subway system, forcing a suspension of service, police said. (AP)

Gary Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union agreed Monday to draw the seventh of their 16-game contest in Vilnius, Lithuania. Tass said Mr. Kasparov leads, 4½ to 2½, with the next game scheduled Wednesday. The first player to 8½ points will challenge Anatoli Karpov for the world title. (AP)

The U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay of execution Monday to Christopher Burger, 23, who had been scheduled to die in the electric chair in Georgia on Tuesday for the murder of a cab driver in 1977. (UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy to Station Missiles on Schedule

ROME (UPI) — Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced Monday that the first U.S. cruise missiles will be operational on Sicily by the end of the week, as scheduled.

Making the announcement to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Spadolini did not say immediately how many of the nuclear weapons would be activated, but the Italian press put the number at 16.

Mr. Spadolini said the first group of cruise missiles would be operational within the current month of March, as was foreseen and announced. He called the development "a first concrete, but very limited, response to Soviet superiority." Italy pledged in 1979 to station 112 of the medium-range missiles as part of NATO's response to a Soviet build-up of SS-20s.

3 Officers Injured in U.K. Coal Strike

LONDON (UPI) — Three policemen were slightly injured and more than two dozen picketing miners were arrested Monday as Britain's divisive coal strike entered its third week.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said 28 miners picketing coal pits where they do not work were arrested by midday Monday. The three policemen were slightly injured at the Cadley Hill pit in south Derbyshire, police said.

A 25-year-old miner who had voted against the strike was found hanging in the northern town of Durham. Police ruled Ian Tarran's death a suicide. Mr. Tarran's father said his son, called a scab by his more militant colleagues, was upset by taints from other miners and depressed by money worries.

Only 37 of Britain's 175 state-run pits were working normally Monday as the strike entered its third week. But 13,000 miners in the Midlands counties of Staffordshire and Warwickshire were ordered by their union leadership to begin striking Tuesday, even though the miners voted last week to continue working.

Mozambique Raids Activists' Homes

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Mozambican police have raided the homes of activists from the African National Congress, according to Mozambican government officials and members of the group. Four people were reportedly detained and some weapons seized.

The action Saturday and Sunday against activists from the most prominent group seeking black-majority rule in South Africa was apparently a public display of commitment to the treaty Mozambique signed with South Africa on March 16. Mozambique has been the principal base from which ANC guerrillas entered South Africa.

Mozambican and ANC officials in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, said at least 12 homes of ANC activists were raided. They were said to include the residence of Joe Slovo, a prominent white member of the group, whom South Africa depicts as its ANC's military mastermind.

Bignone to Be Tried in Civilian Court

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — The Criminal Court of Appeals in Buenos Aires has challenged a new law under which the trials of army officers would come under the jurisdiction of military courts, and has ordered that an action against Reynaldo Bignone, Argentina's last military president, be taken up by a civilian court.

The ruling Thursday, lawyers said, was likely to affect the prosecution of military officers accused in the disappearances of thousands of people under the military junta that ruled Argentina until late last year.

Mr. Bignone, a retired general, was arrested Jan. 10 in connection with the disappearance of two armed conscripts who were members of the Communist Youth Federation. Both disappeared in 1976 after they were arrested on the grounds of the National Military College while Mr. Bignone was its director.

Up to 300 Children Died in Brazil Fire
SANTOS, Brazil (AP) — As many as 300 children may have died in a fire in a slum area near here last month, although the official death toll was 93, a morgue official reported.

Dr. Carlos Alfonso Figueiredo, director of the morgue in this southern coastal city, is investigating the Feb. 25 blaze that destroyed a block of wooden shacks in the nearby oil-refining town of Cubatão. "Because no victims under 5 years old were found, we assume that the estimated 300 children under that age were trapped in the blaze and were completely incinerated," he said Saturday.

The fire started when gasoline leaked from a pipeline of a refinery operated by Petrobras, the government oil company. Dr. Figueiredo said that the deaths of the children, who had not been registered because of their age, went unrecorded "because there was no one left to report missing children."

4 U.S. Citizens Charged in Israel
TEL AVIV (NYT) — Four U.S. citizens were formally charged Monday in the district court of Jerusalem with six terrorist attacks against Arabs. If convicted, they may face up to 20 years in prison.

The defendants belonged to the Jewish Defense League in the United States. Police have questioned Rabbi Meir Kahane, the league's founder, who now lives in Israel, but could not link him directly to the charges.

Those removed in custody Monday were Yehuda Richter, 22, Levi Hazan, 23, Meir Lebowitz, 21, and Michael Gershteyn, 20. They are accused of attempted murder in an attack on an Arab bus that injured six persons near Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank, on March 4. They also face arson charges in cases including an alleged attempt to set fire to the editorial offices of a pro-PLO newspaper in Jerusalem in June.

Conference Urges East Timor Talks
Reuters

LISBON — An international meeting on East Timor ended here Sunday night with a call for a negotiated solution to the future of the former Portuguese colony, which was invaded and annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

The three-day meeting was organized by the Fretilin resistance movement and a committee for the protection of the rights of the Timorese people in East Timor. A resolution was passed backing Fretilin peace proposals and rejecting any talks between Portugal and Indonesia that do not include Fretilin.

Human rights groups say 100,000 to 200,000 Timorese have died since 1975 from hunger, disease and torture and in fighting.

Beijing Talks on Hong Kong Resumed
BEIJING (Reuters) — China and Britain opened another two days of formal talks Monday on the future of Hong Kong, after a gap of only 10 days, rather than the usual month.

British and Chinese negotiators refused to comment on the

Reagan's Year-Old 'Star Wars' Effort Continues, but in Scaled-Down Form

By Charles Mohr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A year after President Ronald Reagan proposed a defense against ballistic missiles, advisers in his administration seem to have succeeded in making it a go-slow effort with relatively limited goals.

This has not stifled argument about the feasibility or desirability of Mr. Reagan's proposal, made in a televised speech March 23, 1983, to try to create a workable missile defense. The program now has an official name, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Some of the president's close advisers call it "Star Wars," suggesting the exotic and currently unattainable technology that could destroy missiles in flight.

In the 35 years since the Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear weapon, the United States has relied entirely on a policy of deterring nuclear war by producing weapons to retaliate if the Soviet Union attacked.

Mr. Reagan's speech raised the possibility of a system that would attempt to shield the United States from any such attack. Critics quickly protested that this could invite pre-emptive war if the Russians felt that their own nuclear force had been dissuaded.

The relatively modest nature of the program so far, and the ambiguity about its goals, can be seen in

congressional testimony and comments by officials. Richard D. DeLauer, the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told Congress this month: "No decision has been made to develop and deploy any weapons or other elements of the potential system. Our state of

knowledge of the relevant technologies is inadequate."

He added that the effort was meant to find evidence "for an informed decision" by the early 1990s whether to pursue a real missile defense system.

Mr. DeLauer also testified that defensive technologies could potentially "enhance deterrence and help prevent nuclear war by reducing significantly the military utility of Soviet pre-emptive attacks" and undermining Soviet confidence about nuclear war.

That rationale, for even a modestly increased research program that will cost about \$2 billion in the next fiscal year and \$24 billion from 1986 to 1989, strikes both supporters and foes of nuclear defense as what one scientist called "a giant step backward" from the administration's original goal of a technically "reliable" defense.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, ad-

monished Mr. DeLauer, saying there was an "enormous difference" between a system so technically capable that it could intercept almost all missiles fired at the United States and a leaky missile defense that only enhanced current deterrence.

Holding that concepts were important and that the public believed in physical protection, Mr. Nunn said that "when they wake up and find out that's not what we are doing they may have a change of heart" about supporting the plan and its expenditures.

Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, admitted to Mr. Nunn that researchers had no "silver, gold or platinum bullet" in sight for use against missiles.

Another senior Pentagon official said that if it was ever built, the defense system would not soon render offensive nuclear weapons "impotent or obsolete," as Mr. Reagan's speech had suggested. "It could happen in the 21st century, but that is a different world," the official said.

The administration specialists embraced advice last summer from a study panel on defensive technologies. The panel said the new program should concentrate on the most advanced, if also the most remote, technologies.

The study team and administra-



Sam Nunn

tion officials argued that such undeveloped technologies offered the greatest hope and the most "leverage" against missile attack. These technologies include shortwave, electrically activated chemical lasers and X-ray lasers powered by nuclear explosions.

They also involve the complex means to find and to track missile targets and to aim such weapons accurately. Ultrahigh-speed data processing equipment would be needed to control and manage the whole system.

Members of the study team and some officials said it was preferable to concentrate on the technologies that are still not fully demonstrated because they offer the best chance of destroying Soviet missiles in the brief period between the launching and the shutting off of the missile rocket motor. In the case of the American MX, this would be 155 seconds.

Brazil Drought: Hunger and Politics Pride, Red Tape Apparently Blocking Aid to Northeast

By Marlene Simons
New York Times Service

RECIFE, Brazil — A severe drought, now in its sixth year, is causing widespread devastation across northeastern Brazil, but bureaucratic problems and a feeling of national embarrassment appear to be standing in the way of needed international assistance.

Although this poor and semi-arid region has long suffered dry spells, the present disaster in nine states in the northeastern bulge of Brazil is considered the worst in the country's recorded history, with almost total loss of crops in the area in the last year. Foreign aid experts here are comparing the harm done to human life and nature with that caused by the current great drought in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is killing adults and children, cattle and crops, and tens of thousands of people continue to flee the area. Members of a team from the

International Committee of the Red Cross told diplomats on a recent visit that they had seen "severe and irreversible medical damage" on a large scale. They said that in recent months infant mortality rates in some of the worst-hit areas had jumped to 250 deaths per 1,000 births, "higher than almost anywhere else in the world."

The drought is eating away at nature in the nine states. According to the government, it has now affected in some way 25 million of the more than 30 million people living in the region.

Of those 25 million, the government believes 15 million are suffering directly from hunger and thirst. The nine states affected are Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauí and Maranhão, which hold one-fourth of Brazil's 120 million people.

With the nation's economy in crisis, the government of General João Baptista Figueiredo has ordered the means not the political will to cope adequately with the disaster, according to Brazilian officials, foreign aid experts and diplomats. They said the feeling of national embarrassment and disagreement among top officials had prevented the government from asking for international aid.

Asked why Brazil had not sought international help, Volfrido Salmite, coordinator of the country's relief effort, said: "It is humiliating to ask for food. It's an embarrassing situation because Brazil is the fourth-largest producer of grains in the world."

"But our needs are really enormous," said Mr. Salmite, who heads the government development agency for the northeast. The nation's overall food shortages became worse this year, he said, insisting that Brazil needed help from abroad. "The situation is extremely grave."

Complaining about a lack of

"drastic action" by the government, several opposition legislators have announced that they will start their own campaign to seek food from foreign donors.

Over the last year food offers have been made by a number of countries and organizations, including the United States, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Red Cross, according to foreign aid officials, but they have remained in what one official called "the talking stage." Only a shipment of 2,000 tons of rice has arrived from Suriname.

"The Brazilian view is that Brazil is a rich country," said a foreign diplomat. "It can handle its own problems, so foreigners get caught in the red tape."

Since early this year, with food shortages worsening and people living on cactus and sugar water, sporadic looting at markets and warehouses has occurred in the vast region. The government's emergency public works program set up to keep the people of the region alive, has swollen to include 2.7 million workers, who barely survive on wages of \$12 a month.

The government's relief efforts include a fleet of more than 5,000 water trucks, which crisscross the "emergency zone," visiting its 887 towns and villages. In February, an official spokesman said, the government spent more than \$40 million on food aid and the emergency work gangs, which in many places offer the only remaining employment opportunities.

Church and health workers with firsthand knowledge of life on the deprived scrublands, known as the *sertão*, said that many adults and children were dying of weakness and dehydration as the drought continued. There are no detailed statistics or reliable estimates of the number of drought victims. It is easier to get statistics about the loss of cattle and crops than about human deaths.

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Study Hints EDB Substitute Is Also a Carcinogen

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Initial laboratory results on methyl bromide, now being used as a substitute for the cancer-causing ethylene dibromide (EDB) to kill insects on milling equipment and citrus fruit, indicate that it, too, is a powerful carcinogen, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The study, conducted in the Netherlands, strongly suggests that methyl bromide has cancer-causing properties very similar to those of EDB, said Richard Johnson, head of the agency's EDB task force.

The study was a short-term experiment on rats being conducted for another purpose. But when researchers found cancers in rats autopsied after just 13 weeks, they forwarded the results to a scientific journal. California scientists al-

ready have reported to the Environmental Protection Agency that methyl bromide is showing up in citrus fruits from Florida at levels up to four times greater than the agency has deemed acceptable for EDB. Methyl bromide, like EDB, enjoys an long-standing exemption from residue limits under food safety laws.

The findings confirm the fears of agency officials, who have frequently warned that banning EDB might prove to be little more than a superficial solution to a serious problem.

"I am concerned that we are merely exchanging the devil we know for the one we don't know," the agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, said last month, before announcing sharp restrictions on EDB's use as a fruit fumigant.

But if methyl bromide turns out to be another "devil" in the U.S. array of agricultural chemicals, it likely will be years before the Environmental Protection Agency can take action to restrict its use. With EDB, identified as a carcinogen in 1973, the process took more than a decade.

The agency asked methyl bromide's producers to do studies on the chemical's health effects about four years ago. Those tests are still under way. The agency took the next step, requesting data on methyl bromide's ability to contaminate food, water supplies and soil, less than three weeks ago.

According to Mr. Johnson, the producers have 90 days to review that letter and six months to start collecting the information. Until the information is received, the

agency will have little evidence to support a residue limit on methyl bromide in milled grains or fruit.

Meanwhile, recent laboratory tests have cast a cloud over the last remaining pesticide used as an injectable soil fumigant to kill root-eating nematodes.

EDB was banned for use in the soil in September after tests showed that alarmingly high levels of the chemical were showing up in drinking water supplies. Officials in Florida and other states were counting on Telone II, a Dow Chemical Co. product, to replace EDB in their nematode control programs.

But Dow has withdrawn Telone II for that use after seeing preliminary results of a study showing that it caused a significant number of rare urinary-tract cancers in laboratory animals.

Hart, Mondale and Television: Turning on the 'Hit' Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

responded. "I'm not imitating anyone."

That interview was a media event in itself. Mr. Mudd seemed unusually aggressive and accusatory, asking such questions of Mr. Mondale as, "Why do you think, Senator, so many politicians are phony today?" and, of Mr. Mondale, "When are you going to get rid of him?"

Mr. Hart answered all of them calmly, except for once exclaiming, "Oh, Mr. Mudd, please!"

Mr. Mudd defended his interviewing techniques the next day, after the network received more than 200 calls protesting them. "People have gotten so used to soft, pappy questions in interviews like this that when they hear firm and brisk questions, it's such a shock that they don't know what to make of it," Mr. Mudd said.

While it appeared that Mr. Hart's popularity did not suffer as a result, the Mudd interview nevertheless seemed to signal a new "get tough" policy toward Mr. Hart, who had been enjoying a kind of bewildered deference from the press. Although the Hart forces saturated Illinois with TV commercials, he lost that primary to Mr. Mondale.

Did TV news "create" Gary Hart?

"Oh no — that's silly," said Reuben Frank, president of NBC News. "Television was actually late on Gary Hart. The media generally were late and television follows the

other media. The New York Times and The Washington Post were behind on Hart and, as everyone knows, television reporters of a very high income level are paid to read The New York Times and The Washington Post."

Mr. Frank said Mr. Hart was new in part because he was new. "What the hell is news? News is what surprises you, what is out of the ordinary or defies your expectations. There's a public phenomenon out there and it seems we are duty-bound to report it. We are at least as surprised by the Hart phenomenon as the public is."

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, says Jimmy Carter was considered a television-generated personality just as Mr. Hart is now. It is natural for reporters to gravitate toward such people, Mr. Vanocur says. "All it takes is the idea that somehow you've come out of nowhere. We need a new little piece of drama for each night's newscast."

On Wednesday night, CBS will broadcast a live, one-hour debate in prime time between Mr. Hart, Mr. Mondale and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. It will in a sense be a training session for whichever candidate will later face Ronald Reagan not only at the polls but in a similar televised debate, perhaps a series of debates, before the November elections.

Mr. Reagan's strong showing in the 1980 TV debate against Mr. Carter is widely considered to be a key factor in his victory. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have shown themselves to be scrappy grapplers in the debates televised so far this year.

"You'd better be a creature of television, if you're going to do well," said Mr. Vanocur. "Now what we're all waiting for is, instead of Sam Smith, Ray Rough. We'll get to the point where there will have been so many politicians who are smooth on TV that we'll say, 'Give us somebody who is real, somebody rough, someone who breaks through this new Cuisinart politics that blends everybody into a smoothie.'"

Mr. Hart is considered suspect by some simply because he looks so good on TV. Mr. Frank said that was unfair. "If you look too good, you can't go on — a new FCC rule, right?" he asked rhetorically, referring to Federal Communications Commission guidelines on TV's political content.

But others point to the dangers inherent in television's power and the fact that appearance and image are communicated by television much more readily than substance, character or ideas are. Hart sup-



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson making a weekend campaign speech. Wednesday he will appear in a televised debate with fellow candidates Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale.

porters feel the senator was ignored by the media when he offered thoughtful discussions of issues. Then, this year, he suddenly became the political equivalent of the pop star Michael Jackson.

Asked if Mr. Hart has become a national figure purely on the basis

of his being telegenic, Mr. Frank sighed and said, "That may be. If so, I'm sorry. This and all truly serious criticisms of television can be reduced ultimately to the proposition that it should never have been invented in the first place, and I agree."

Woman Is Seized at the White House

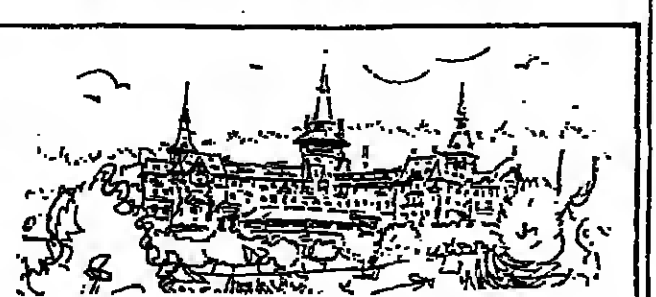
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A woman was apprehended here and later admitted to a psychiatric hospital after approaching the White House and speaking to Secret Service officers who considered she was "a danger to herself and others."

A Secret Service spokesman, Michael Tarr, declined to identify the woman, who was apprehended Sunday at the northwest gate of the White House, because she was neither charged nor arrested. In a se-

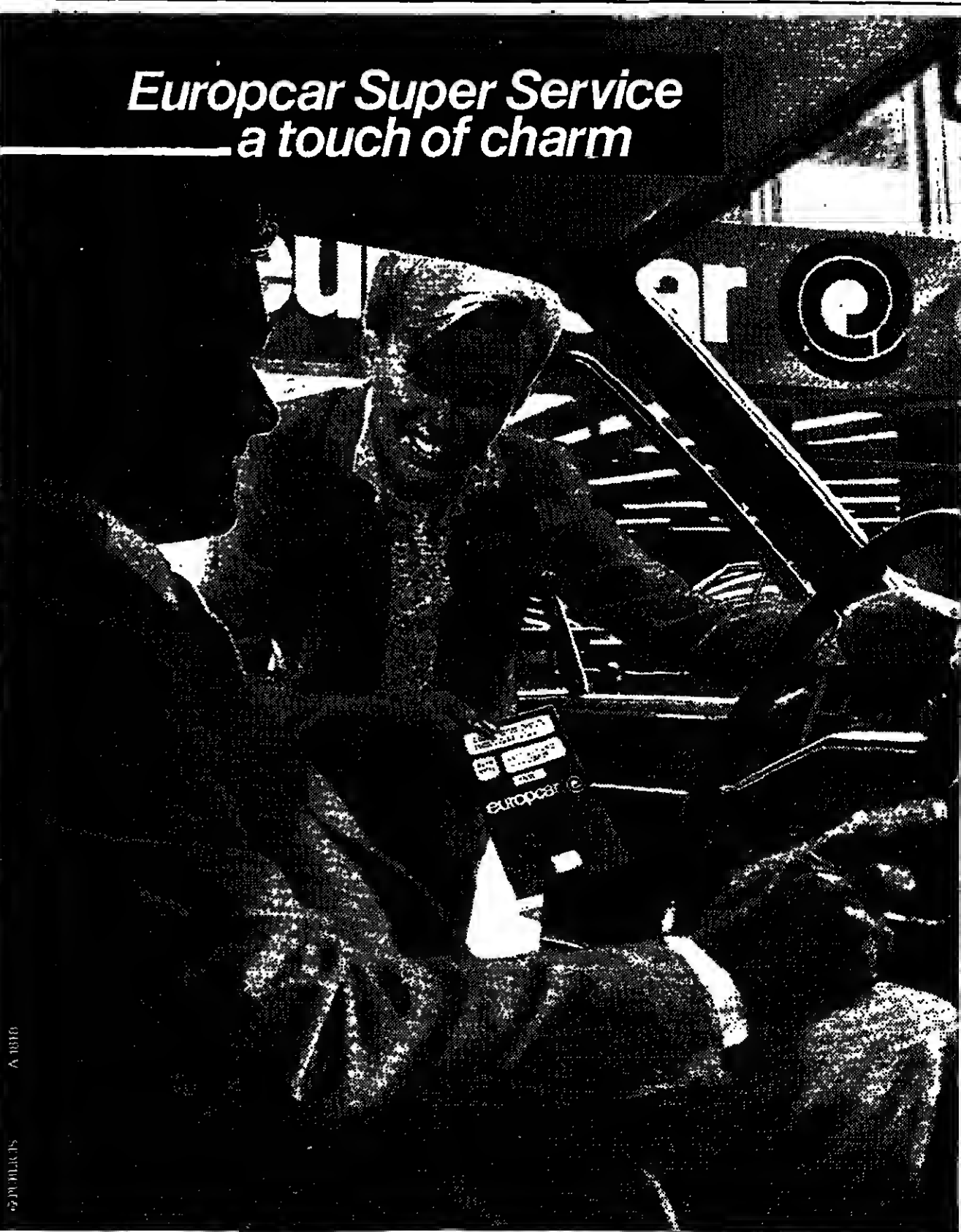
parate incident somewhere away from the White House, a man was also apprehended and taken by authorities to St. Elizabeths Hospital, a psychiatric facility, Mr. Tarr said.

Four persons had been taken into custody near the White House over the preceding 10 days for threatening or strange behavior. They included a man accused of waving a samurai sword outside the White House, who was freed on \$500 bond Saturday but ordered to undergo psychiatric evaluation.



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A U.S. Pollster Criticizes TV for Projecting Votes

United Press International

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — Louis Harris, the pollster, believes that the television practice of projecting the outcome of elections minutes after the polls close is "patent nonsense."

"I think reporting elections is vitally important," he said. "But as for doing it breathlessly — before the polls close or a minute afterward — I just find patent nonsense."

Mr. Harris said in The News and Observer of Raleigh on Saturday that the polling techniques he helped pioneer gave television its first taste of election night vote projections in the early 1960s.

"Now television ruins election night for people — and I'm the one who started it," he said.

He cited as an example the 1980 elections, when early returns and projections resulted in President Jimmy Carter conceding defeat to Ronald Reagan before the polls closed on the West Coast. Demo-

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How European Is Britain?

The long, rancorous quarrel within the Common Market has now brought it to an impasse, and even perhaps to the possibility of some sort of partial dissolution. It is being slowly forced to a resolution, as political issues often are, by a financial crisis. The Common Market spends most of its revenue on agricultural subsidies and, because they are too high, it is running out of money. But before the 10 countries that belong to the Common Market can take up its budget, they have to solve the British grievance. Britain, in the person of its prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, now stands squarely in the path demanding a solution before the 10 proceed to anything else.

It is quite true that cost allocation formulas are extremely unfair to Britain, which, as one of the poorest members, now pays the second highest contribution. But it is also true that Britain joined 11 years ago knowing what those formulas were. The British assumed at the time that, once inside, they would be able to work something out. They underestimated the importance of the agricultural subsidies to the politics of the continental countries.

To Britain, which two centuries ago ended the painful process of consolidating its agriculture into a small number of highly efficient farms, the Common Market's farm price supports are an outrage and an affront to reason. To the continental Europeans, among whom

that process is still very much in progress, the subsidies are a crucial shock absorber in a period of great social change. The continental, and particularly the French, take the whole dispute to be disquieting evidence of the enormous differences of tradition and outlook that divide the British from the rest of Europe — or perhaps one should simply say, that divide them from Europe. That is really the heart of it: whether Britain is, by history and geography, part of Europe or separate from it.

As usual, principles have become entangled with personalities. France's President François Mitterrand has invested much time and prestige this winter in trying to broker a settlement. But five years of trying to negotiate a better deal for Britain has brought out all the intransigence and abrasiveness in Mrs. Thatcher. As the latest European summit meeting ended unproductively in Brussels last week, the Italian prime minister exclaimed, "She managed to argue with everybody about everything."

In technical terms the British grievance is now apparently within shouting distance of a compromise that most people, or at least most technicians, would consider tolerable. But this is not a technical issue. The question is whether the British really want to stay in the Common Market, and at what price — and whether the continentals really want them to stay.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For a Quick Compromise

Margaret Thatcher says she will not approve this year's European Community budget unless Britain gets a \$1.3-billion rebate. François Mitterrand of France counters that it should have something less. Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald warns that not a penny of it can come from Ireland's dairy supports.

To most Americans, the Common Market's budget crisis seems as remote as rugby rankings in New Zealand. The details are rankingly petty: Only a few hundred million dollars separate the feuding parties. What is worrisome is that the budget stalemate epitomizes a greater malaise. European nations, stressed by a long recession, are becoming increasingly reluctant to sacrifice for the cause of unity. That should matter a lot to Americans.

On its face, the crisis is about farm supports and who should pay for them. To keep domestic political peace, some EC members, notably France, Italy and Ireland, want to maintain the incredibly high commodity prices guaranteed to Europe's farmers. West Germany, no friend of an agricultural policy that makes it pay added billions of dollars each year, supports gradual reforms. Mrs. Thatcher wants rapid reductions in the subsidies and, meanwhile, a reduction in Britain's burden.

She is right on the merits. Like America's farm supports, the EC's \$15-billion agricultural policy is an expensive disgrace. It enriches a tiny minority, encourages inefficient produc-

tion and has become an increasingly serious irritant to relations with efficient food-exporting countries. But what The Economist calls Mrs. Thatcher's "blunt as a truck" style has obviously made compromise difficult.

The crisis may be resolved when the EC foreign ministers meet this week. But the fact that it has dragged on for a year, derailing three summit conferences, suggests that the member nations have grown complacent.

The Community was meant to be a first step toward a common government. That goal remains remote. But the EC has made substantial achievements — elimination of trade and travel barriers, cooperation in industrial planning. Limited economic integration has forced backward industrial sectors to modernize, feeding the engine of European growth. Economic success, in turn, has helped minimize internal political strife, serving the NATO alliance. Some of these benefits might have come through other arrangements. Some, like the European Monetary Union, in fact did. But it would be foolish to believe that the cause of economic integration and the alliance it serves can survive without effort.

One hopes that the casual talk in Brussels about the coming collapse of the Community will scare Europe's leaders into a quick compromise. It certainly has scared the Community's friends on this side of the Atlantic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Indonesia's Cambodian Move

Indonesia has been active in seeking a comprehensive and just political settlement for the Cambodian question. The question is complex, having the backgrounds of hereditary enmity between Cambodia and Vietnam and between Vietnam and China. To top it all, China and the Soviet Union seek to strengthen their respective influence in that region.

Indonesia and other ASEAN countries are not party to the Cambodian conflict but try as individuals and as a group to assist finding a solution through bringing both conflicting parties to the conference table.

— The Indonesian Times (Jakarta).

Filipinos to set limits on the power of President [Ferdinand] Marcos. The president was elected democratically enough in 1965, but since then he has used many undemocratic methods to stay in power. He has hobbled the legislature, shackled the judges and cowed the press; and each move has been buttressed by a strengthening of the armed forces. Mr. Marcos cannot even claim that his authoritarianism has made the Philippines an economically well managed country, or an orderly one. It is near bankruptcy; it has a sullen and unconquered communist insurgency; anti-Marcos demonstrations splatter its city streets.

The election could give the country a chance to start working its way out of this corner. The trouble is that the opposition's leaders look like muffled guns.

— The Economist (London).

The EC Crisis Causes Worry

It is a pity that the European Community, as the world's largest trading group with its GNP equaling that of the United States, is at a loss to adjust domestic issues in the face of the catastrophic situation. Its critical plight is doomed to cast dark clouds on the world politically and economically. It is thus strongly hoped that the EC will settle the problem and restore solidarity. Because of the discordant air prevailing in the EC, especially in Anglo-Franco relations, Japan will find it difficult to have a smooth dialogue with the EC.

The Community was inaugurated on the basis of an idealistic concept designed to maintain prosperity in Europe and to end wars, once and for all. We sincerely hope that the EC will live up to the expectations of the world.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

A 'Rare Chance' for Filipinos

The parliamentary election in the Philippines on May 14th offers a rare chance for

FROM OUR MARCH 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Land Slips on Canal Project

PANAMA CITY — A big slide has taken place in the embankment of the railroad near Gatun (on the Panama Canal project). A section of a fill 300 feet long has settled about thirty feet. The embankment had reached practically its final height of ninety-five feet above the sea level, having the full width required throughout nearly the entire length. This slide is identical with others that have taken place. The heavy rock dumped there has settled, displacing the soft mud and clay below. In previous slides here the movement was towards Chagres Valley. In this slide the movement was eastward towards the hills of the Gatun ridge, indicating that the wide, flat slope built along the west side of the embankment had stopped movement in that direction.

1934: Giant Mirror May Be Marred

CORNING, New York — The years of work in designing, moulding and perfecting the 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope may go for naught after an accident [on March 26] during the pouring of molten glass, when several cores in the mould broke and floated to the surface, possibly to mar the perfection of the giant reflector which is scheduled for use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California. Engineers in charge of the delicate task of pouring 40,000 pounds of molten glass heated to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit decided to fish out the cores, but it will be nearly three years before it will be known whether the mishap has caused any imperfection, as it will require that length of time before the grinding and polishing of the mirror can be completed.

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MURDER



The Holocaust: A Small People Unheard

By Arthur J. Goldberg and Arthur Hertzberg

NEW YORK — One group that figured strikingly in American Jewry's reaction to the Holocaust was not strictly speaking an American group. Several young Palestinian Jews headed by Hillel Kook, who had renamed himself Peter Bergson, arrived in America in the early days of World War II as representatives of Revisionist Zionism, the party of which the young Menachem Begin was leader in Poland. This handful created a bewildering variety of organizations in the cause of the "national liberation of the Jews in Palestine," which they believed could be achieved primarily by direct action. By the middle of the war, the "Bergson Boys" had turned their attention to the plight of European Jewry.

Their Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, and its later offshoots, did not rescue anyone, but its public outcry was the most strident of all. Pressure from the Bergson group was a factor in the American government's decision in 1944 to create the War Refugee Board. That board was permitted to ignore provisions of laws against trading with the enemy and was instrumental in saving tens of thousands of Jews.

Nonetheless, the major factor in the formation of the War Refugee Board was the pressure on President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., who had become increasingly persuaded that the State Department was obstructive, and increasingly outraged as the facts about the destruction of European Jewry kept mounting.

Since it is incontrovertible that American Jewish leaders, like the British and American officials to whom they had to appeal, knew from the beginning what was going on in Nazi-occupied Europe, why was so little done?

Despite his oft-proclaimed Zionism, Winston Churchill had his mind on other things during the war: he allowed the Jewish question to be dealt with by subordinates, who wished to prevent immigration of more Jewish refugees to Palestine. For his part, Roosevelt chose not to make persecution of Jews a central issue for fear it would erode support for the war effort.

relatively untouched by the war, should have raised an outcry, day after day, that would have pierced the prevailing indifference. Certainly it was the moral obligation of this community not to continue with "business as usual."

But American Jewry was caught in a double trap, made up of its fears for itself, in a still anti-Semitic America, and of its cautious political attitudes, fashioned by many centuries of diaspora. In fact, those attitudes worked relatively well in the first phase of Hitlerism, before the onset of the war. Quietly, without frontally assailing American opinion and despite unfriendliness in some American consulates in Europe, many tens of thousands were admitted to the United States.

The war years, when the mass killings took place, were hard times in which to change attitudes. It was only in 1944, when the conflict was clearly won, that Jews dared to mount enough concentrated pressure, both inside and outside the Roosevelt administration.

It was too late to save the millions already murdered, but many thousands were rescued.

The record of rescue after 1944 is, thus, far better than that in 1942 and 1943, precisely because the fortunes of war had changed. But even in the last months of the war, much more could have been done; for example, the Allies still obstinately refused to bomb Auschwitz or the railroad lines leading to it.

Those who have kept calling for rethinking and re-evaluating the Jewish response to the Holocaust have often said that there is a lesson to be learned for the present. Contemplation of the horror of the 1940s, together with what has followed in recent years in other places and in other cultures, leads us to one inescapable conclusion: No matter how able the leaders of a small people may be in calling attention to its danger, there has to be someone out there willing to listen, who has the power to act.

The human tragedy in the 20th century, and in those before it, is that moral altruism is rare among the wielders of power.

Los Angeles Times.

Nakasone in China: A \$2-Billion Ante

By Charles D. Sherman

PARIS — China welcomed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan on his arrival in Beijing Friday with a rare 19-gun salute. But then, Mr. Nakasone had come with low-interest loans totaling \$2 billion.

Exchanging a huge credit for an economic flourish might appear expensive, but for China stronger ties with Japan are the key to political and economic stability on the Pacific rim.

Japan's future success as a trading power will be determined as much by continued peace in Asia as it is by vaulted manufacturing efficiency. Supplies of natural resources and profit from timber in the Philippines, gas and oil fields in Indonesia and auto plants in Thailand are essential to Japanese industrial might.

Moreover, China looks to Japan for aid. Mr. Nakasone, whose four-day state visit has come just a few weeks before a scheduled China tour by President Reagan starting in late April, underscored Beijing's need to secure a political ally and economic benefactor in Asia.

The economic and political effects of increasingly close links between the two countries are far-reaching.

In the economic sphere, the huge credit is only the latest example of the importance Japan attaches to China's enormous market. In the past decade trade between China and Japan has grown tenfold. As China's largest trading partner, Japan accounts for 25 percent of total Chinese imports and exports of about \$40 billion. China, meanwhile, counts for less than 5 percent of Japanese trade.

Moreover, China looks to Japan to provide the technology and expertise that will fuel Beijing's massive modernization drive. The \$2-billion loan Mr. Nakasone brought must be used by China to buy Japanese equipment.

Japan alone has supplied well over 50 percent of the foreign-built industry in China, emphasizing support for Chinese energy development. Tokyo has sponsored several major coal projects with an eye to future profits.

Viewed geopolitically, the friendship between the world's most populous country and Asia's most economically powerful one is a central element influencing U.S.-Soviet competition in the Far East. The expansion of Soviet nuclear missile forces in the East is an explicit threat to both China and Japan.

The Soviet military buildup in Siberia, Japan believes, is a direct reaction to the Chinese-Japanese peace accord signed in 1978. Despite recent efforts by Moscow to reduce tension with Beijing, indications are that China remains deeply suspicious

moves to raise Japan's military profile, a course strongly promoted by Washington, could lead to a quick deterioration in the relationship.

Another important element in Japanese-Chinese friendship, Mr. Ikeda believes, is China's ability to achieve the ambitious economic goals it has set. Failure could lead it to "revert to former policy patterns, and perhaps to a more closed foreign attitude."

Japanese business was severely stung in 1980 when the Chinese economic program overheated, forcing cancellation of Japanese-financed projects. Japanese industrialists, now over their "China fever," are taking a more calculated look at how much progress China can digest and how fast. But Japan has the greatest stake in helping China meet its goals.

In Mr. Ikeda's view, Japan and the Western alliance as a whole can deal with China in three ways.

The West can court Beijing chiefly as a major element in the overall strategic contest with the Soviets. Mr. Ikeda sees global strategy, more than economic interests, at the heart of U.S. policy toward China.

The second option is for the West to assume what Mr. Ikeda calls the "resignation" approach: that China



will pursue its own policy ends no matter the desires of the West.

The third, which Mr. Ikeda favors, is to encourage China's economic development with U.S., European and Japanese aid. Such cooperation could have a positive influence on China's "continued political stability, which depends to a considerable degree on economic achievement."

There is little question which option Mr. Nakasone has pursued during his just completed visit.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'The Entire UN System'

Regarding the column "Pressing UNESCO to Clean Up" (March 2):

Flora Lewis is to be congratulated for her realistic assessment of the "mismanaged, boondoggling" conditions at UNESCO. World events are at last shedding light into UNESCO's darkness. However, the disorder exposed at UNESCO is emblematic of the entire UN system, politicized from the earliest years by corrupt administrative practices and undisciplined throughout its existence by any form of public accountability.

UN programs of a "positive" character are almost without exception gravely impaired by the same administrative anarchy and by the despotism of the United Nations. (The shambles at the Food and Agriculture Organization, for example, have been a scandal for decades.) However, nominally meritorious, these activities register an immense adverse disparity between quality and performance on the one hand and opportunities and resources on the other.

Whatever is useful in the work of UN bodies might long since have

been transferred to serious agencies remote from UN contagion. This is, above all, true with respect to the appalling history of the United Nations in the field of human rights. The organization's inward debility has played a tragic underlying role in UN failure amid the global crisis.

The UN system represents an expenditure of public energies and of many billions of dollars annually from which infinitely more benefit could be obtained. The world can no longer afford to indulge the organization's extravagance and its retortations of every rational criticism.

Flora Lewis is to be commended. It should not require courage to tell the truth about the United Nations, but apparently it does.

SHIRLEY HAZZARD.

New York.

Japan's Military Budget

Two March 2 columns — by Shinichi Aso and William V. Kennedy — call for the following comment: Japan's official development assistance is vastly inferior to that of other major industrialized countries in terms of GNP share. Although Paki-

stan, Egypt and Turkey are strategically important countries, Mr. Aso's argument is at best unconvincing, as these are notable exceptions in a budget whose level has not proven Japan's dedication to general-purpose development aid.

Mr. Kennedy's description of mainland China is slightly misleading. Although the Chinese leadership is indeed very sensitive to Soviet ambitions, there is no reason why it would be "driven back into some sort of military relationship with the Soviet Union" should Japan rear.

A key aspect of defense spending in the West and in the Soviet Union is that civilian uses are derived from products, materials or processes developed for military purposes. It should be remembered that Japan has achieved large strides in electronics technology for consumer or industry use, and, ironically, is now being courted by the United States for applications in the military field.

I disagree with Mr. Kennedy's assertion that "the prestige of the pro-UN leadership will decline" in Japan if there is pressure for disarmament. The 1-percent barrier is likely to be surpassed in 1984 because of pay in-

creases above the well publicized 0.991-percent share of GNP. No publicity outcry is imminent about breaking a "sacrosanct" principle.

JEAN BARTHELEMY, Tokyo.

A Caricature Criticized

I wish to express my indignation at a caricature on the editorial page of your March 13 edition. Although I realize that caricatures can be aggressive and satirical by nature, and although I respect freedom of speech and thought, as a Moslem, I feel offended by this particular drawing.

Why should the Soviet superpower and Lebanon's president be represented by human beings, while Moslem communities involved in the Lebanese crisis are represented by animals? I fully appreciate the freedoms and liberties granted by democracy, but nevertheless point out that no matter which sect or regime people belong to, they are human beings.

I would wish in future for more consideration for the Moslem community as a whole.

SYED ALI RAZA, Brussels.

Murder

Citing Probe of



SWAN — President [Name] is scheduled to meet with [Name] during a recent visit. The meeting included a two-day

Anglo-Socialist Mota Pinto

Anglo-Socialist Mota Pinto

Anglo-Socialist Mota Pinto

Anglo-Socialist Mota Pinto

A Success
For Reagan
In Africa

Soviet Murder Case Started With Poaching, Ended in Purge

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An official Soviet account of a miscarriage of justice, in which five men were falsely accused of a double murder in 1981, has ended with a wholesale purge of police and judicial officials in the western republic of Belorussia.

The shake-up, of apparently unusual severity in a case of this kind, was reported earlier this month in the government newspaper Izvestia. It followed an account of how policemen had extracted confessions by torture and conspiracy with prosecutors, the judge and other officials to gain convictions of men who were innocent of the murder.

The story, as first told in Izvestia last November, began on the night of July 8, 1981, when two investigators cruising a lake in southern Belorussia looking for poachers came across four men fishing illegally with nets stolen from a local processing plant.

The poachers were ordered to shore, and there, according to court testimony, they attacked the investigators, beat them, then held them underwater to be sure they were dead.

Within days, police in the town of Mozyr arrested five local men who, it turned out, did not know one another. When they were brought to court early last year in the provincial capital of Gomel, the prosecution produced

confessions and demanded the death penalty, standard punishment for killing officials in the course of their duty. The judge settled on labor camp terms of 15 years for three of the men, eight years for the fourth and two years for the fifth, who was found not to have been a direct participant in the killings.

So matters stood until the small hours of April 30, 1983, when another double murder occurred in the Mozyr area in which poaching was involved. In this case, two policemen stopped a van being driven without lights, and the four men inside leaped out, fatally stabbing the policemen and drove off. But before dying, one of the policemen managed to radio the van's license number to headquarters.

The four men and a 16-year-old boy, all relatives, were arrested, and the carcass of a steer that had been stolen from a state farm was found inside the van.

As the second crime was investigated, clues suggesting that the two crimes were linked became overwhelming. The boy told investigators that his father and two uncles, who had been in the van, had stolen a fisherman's net two years earlier.

The boy also disclosed that his brother, the fourth man in the van, had a gun. A crime laboratory was able to determine that it had been taken from the body of one of the two fishery inspectors killed in 1981, according to the account of the two murder cases, published in Izvestia on Nov. 26.

The four men who had been in the van were convicted of both double murders, and the boy's father, one uncle and brother were sentenced to be shot. The other uncle was given 15 years at hard labor, and the boy himself was sentenced to seven years for knowing of the murders and not reporting them.

Izvestia said the prison sentences of the five men falsely convicted of the murder of the two fishery inspectors had been quashed and replaced by new prison terms for poaching equivalent to time already served. No mention was made of compensation.

On March 4, Izvestia announced the dismissals of the Belorussian minister of internal affairs, Major General Gennadi N. Zhabitsky, and his deputy, P.S. Zhuk, the two officials responsible for the police in the republic. Among others removed were the chief prosecutor, Adam I. Mogilnitsky; his deputy, P.V. Dudkovsky; and the judge in the first trial, Vladimir V. Pychevsky, who was a member of the Belorussian Supreme Court.

Izvestia also reported the dismissal of M.K. Zhavnerovich, an "investigator for especially important cases." Finally, the Mozyr police chief, two of his assistants and several other officials who were not identified were also removed from their posts.

The newspaper said some of those involved would be brought to trial. It also disclosed that most had received severe reprimands on their party records. In Soviet circumstances, this can be a serious penalty, ruining careers.

U.S. Defenders of UNESCO

Scientists Say Agency's Role in Research Is Critical

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has threatened to withdraw from UNESCO on essentially political grounds. To many U.S. scientists, however, there are equally important nonpolitical reasons that the United States should remain in the organization.

The scientists say that if Washington withdraws at the end of this year, as threatened, it will forfeit a leading role in UNESCO's global research projects and cut Americans off from important scientific developments.

Dr. Robert M. White, president of the National Academy of Engineering, who has played a key role in organizing international research on climate, cited studies that are under way in geology, oceanography, hydrology, chemistry and conservation.

"We benefit a great deal from them," he said. "We can't do them alone, and some way must be found to continue them."

The United States is not alone in its dissatisfaction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Britain, West Germany and several other members have hinted that they too may walk out. Two weeks ago, 24 industrial nations gave UNESCO a list of proposed changes on matters from news censorship to financial practices. The United States joined in the protest, a sign that if the demands are met, it may not carry out its threat to withdraw.

Last December, in announcing the U.S. intention to pull out, the State Department complained that UNESCO had "extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with" and "exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press, and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

Nevertheless, the State Department has given high marks to UNESCO's scientific projects. In a report to Congress in February 1983, it praised research programs "from neurobiology to mapping of ocean currents, from developing small-scale energy sources to the ecology of human settlements."

Through UNESCO, U.S. scientists are allowed "in areas where, for political reasons, they would have been otherwise restricted," the report said. The State Department and the National Academy of Sciences are said to be exploring ways to protect this scientific role in UNESCO.

The future of U.S. participation in three UNESCO programs is uncertain. More than 350 Americans work in the International Geological Correlation Program; American researchers direct 10 of its 60

projects. A U.S. committee has a direct role in the program's search for mineral and energy sources.

Americans have a seat on the five-member directorate of the International Hydrological Program, a position that presumably will be forfeited if Washington pulls out of UNESCO. The United States also stands to lose its seat on the governing council of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Program, which has 10,000 researchers in more than 100 countries.

One way the United States can continue to participate in UNESCO's projects is through the International Council of Scientific Unions, an independent UN agency made up of national science academies. U.S. scientists, however, question whether this agency, which has little money or authority, could give the United States the influence it now has in UNESCO.

In a letter to the State Department last October, the foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Walter A. Rosenblith, a biophysicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented the scientists' case.

"There is much criticism leveled at UNESCO programs, structure and management," he wrote, "but, in the area of sciences at least, there is no real alternative to UNESCO at the present time."

Poland, Citing a 'Lack of Evidence,' Ends Probe of Police Raid on Church

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Polish authorities have quietly closed an investigation of alleged criminal assault by several Warsaw police officers involved in a May 1983 raid on a church that operated a center to help families of political prisoners, according to sources involved in the case.

The raid was the first in a series of related incidents cited by opponents of the government as proof that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, either cannot or will not curb police lawlessness.

In the latest development, a Warsaw district prosecutor's office has closed, "for lack of sufficient evidence," an investigation into the beatings of four men and two women during the church raid.

The prosecutor also dropped a second, heretofore unpublished investigation of allegations by four police officers that they were assaulted by the civilians during the raid.

Copies of the prosecutor's decision were distributed at the end of last week to all involved.

The investigations stemmed

from a raid last May 3 at a cloister at the rear of St. Martin's Church in Warsaw's Old Town. The church serves as headquarters for volunteers who dispense food, medicine, money and legal advice to political prisoners and their families.

According to volunteers, 20 to 30 plainclothes police broke into the cloister without identifying themselves, smashed furniture and shipments of medicine, severely beat six of the volunteers and kidnapped four of them, holding them several hours before releasing them in a forest outside the city.

The prosecutor's decision acknowledged that the six injured volunteers may not have realized that they were dealing with plainclothesmen, and it conceded that it was a "breach of official procedure" for the officers to strip four of them of their personal effects and leave them outside the city rather than taking them to the nearest police station.

The report said leaders of the police team had been given "appropriate disciplinary punishment" for the "irregularities," but it concluded that the police intervention had

been justified and that the officers had used no more force than was necessary under the circumstances.

Less than two weeks after the raid on St. Martin's, Grzegorz Przemyski, 19, a Warsaw high school student, died of a beating after being held by police.

Two policemen and two ambulance attendants were indicted for involuntary manslaughter in his death, and two doctors were charged with malpractice for failing to recognize the seriousness of his injuries.

In January, Maciej Bednarkiewicz, the attorney who represented Mr. Przemyski's mother, Barbara Sadowska, was arrested for allegedly abetting a police deserter. Mr. Bednarkiewicz had also represented St. Martin's Church in the break-in investigation, and his arrest was widely seen as a police provocation.

Soon afterward, authorities announced that one of the indicted ambulance attendants had suddenly changed his story, admitting that he had delivered what may have been the fatal blow to Mr. Przemyski. The Przemyski case, which was



Barbara Sadowska

to have gone to trial in early February, has since been remanded to the prosecutor for further investigation.

In February, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, a former legal adviser to Solidarity and a defender of political dissidents, wrote an open letter to General Jaruzelski charging that "some state organs" were flouting Polish law. He urged General Jaruzelski to order proper investigations into the St. Martin's, Przemyski and Bednarkiewicz cases.

Mr. Sila-Nowicki has since been placed under investigation for allegedly making slanderous charges harmful to Polish state interests.

Warsaw Upholds Ban on Crucifixes; School to Reopen

United Press International

GARWOLIN, Poland — Communist authorities upheld a ban on crucifixes Monday at a school that has become the center of a dispute between the government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The decision was made on the eve of a regular meeting of the Catholic Episcopate, the highest church executive body. The Episcopate is to meet Tuesday to discuss the ban imposed March 7 at a vocational school near the town of Garwolin, outside Warsaw. The government later extended the ban to all state-run schools.

The headmaster of the Garwolin school, Ryszard Domanski, said Monday that both he and the authorities were determined the crosses would not be restored to classrooms.

The school has been closed since students began protesting the ban. Mr. Domanski said it would reopen Tuesday, but only for senior students taking examinations.

Church sources said only senior students who have signed statements pledging their recognition of the school's secular character would attend classes Tuesday.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, "has been quite clear on this matter — they will not be put back," Mr. Domanski said, referring to Mr. Urban's opposition to the crosses.

The government's decision brings it into renewed confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church. Polish bishops, led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, have condemned the ban.



HANDSHAKE — President Francois Mitterrand of France is welcomed by members of San Francisco's French community during a reception in his honor. Mr. Mitterrand's weeklong U.S. visit, which ends Wednesday, included a two-day tour of the Bay Area.

Sergio Osmena Jr., 67, Dies; Ran Against Marcos in 1969

United Press International

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Sergio Osmena Jr., 67, a former Philippine senator who unsuccessfully ran against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the 1969 elections, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Osmena was the son of Sergio Osmena Sr., the president of the Philippines before and after World War II. The younger Mr. Osmena was considered a patriot by some factions of exiled Filipinos but was associated with Mr. Marcos by some of the president's opponents. He was a former governor of Cebu Island and four times the mayor of Cebu City.

Following his election loss to Mr. Marcos, he went to the United States with his family. In 1971, he returned to the Philippines and was seriously injured by a hand grenade during a political rally.

Other deaths:

John K. Emmerson, 76, an Asian expert and retired Foreign Service officer who was deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo from 1962 to 1967, Saturday at Stanford University hospital in California after a stroke.

Archibald J. Old Jr., 77, a retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant general who led the 1943 bombing raid against a ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt, Germany, Saturday at March Air Force Base, California.

Paulo Duarte, 84, a Brazilian his-

torian, anthropologist and journalist, of a heart attack Friday in São Paulo. Mr. Duarte was imprisoned many times for his political views.

Portuguese Social Democrats Back Mota Pinto on Strategy

Reuters

LISBON — The deputy prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, won a policy victory at a weekend congress of his Social Democratic Party that bolsters the Portuguese coalition government, political sources said Monday.

Mr. Mota Pinto, a 47-year-old law professor, won support for continuing the party's partnership with Prime Minister Mario Soares's Socialists and postponing until January the possibly disruptive choice of a presidential candidate.

The outgoing president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, is barred constitutionally from a third term after his present one ends in December 1985.

At a three-day congress in the northern city of Braga, Mr. Mota Pinto was elected leader of the party's National Political Committee by a majority of 60 percent. But his faction won only 25 of the 50 seats on the National Council, the main policy-making body between congresses.

His main rival, the chief of the Azores regional government, Joao Mota Amaral, 51, secured 19 of the 50 seats. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, 35, holds the balance of power with the remaining six seats.

Both favored choosing a presidential candidate immediately. Mr.

Mota Amaral, noting Mr. Pinto's failure to win a majority on the National Council, said: "There will be other congresses."

Mr. Mota Pinto has strengthened his position in the party at a time when the ruling coalition is conducting an unpopular austerity program.

He had made it clear that if he failed to win satisfactory backing from the congress he would quit the party leadership.

Paulo Duarte, 84, a Brazilian his-

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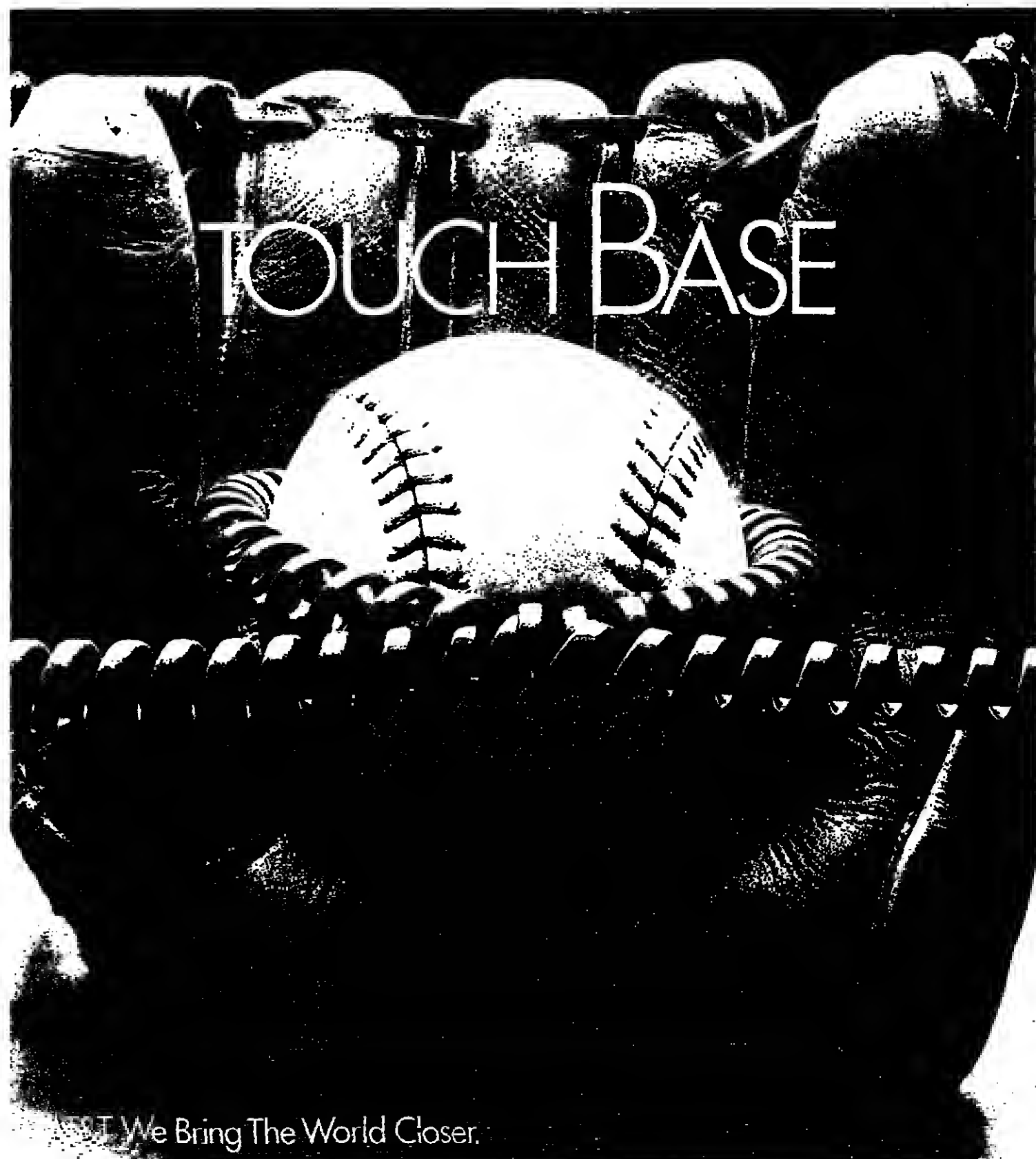
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ARTS / LEISURE

Philip Glass's Audacious 'Akhnaton' Premiered in Stuttgart

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The seemingly unlikely marriage between the European operatic establishment and contemporary American music reached a new and, in many respects, richly promising stage with the world premiere of Philip Glass's "Akhnaton" by the opera company of the Württemberg State Theater.

Glass is the most popular creative figure in the specifically American phenomenon known variously as "minimalism," "repetitive" or "trance" music, among other overlapping terms. His music has gained relatively wide popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, largely because of the apparent simplicity of the basic material, small rhythmic and melodic building blocks that can be contemplated at great length in the trance-like state they tend to induce.

Parallel to this is Glass's interest in Oriental musical and theatrical ideas, which implies an altogether different approach to theater than that usually practiced in the Old World's opera houses. His first "opera" was the 1976 "Einstein on the Beach," a Robert Wilson spectacle in which the music did not play a very assertive role.

Two seasons ago for the Netherlands Opera he did "Satyagraha," on the early life of Gandhi. This work soon had a second production here, staged by Achim Freyer.

As a result, Stuttgart — whose Generalmusikdirektor is the American Dennis Russell Davies — commissioned "Akhnaton" (or "Echnaton," in the Teutonic orthography used here), which had its premiere Saturday under Davies's sympathetic musical direction and in Freyer's prodigiously imaginative and colorful production. The U.S.

premiere will be at the New York City Opera in the fall. The Akhnaton of the 14th century B.C. who, in a reign lasting 17 years, overthrew the existing pantheon of gods and his priesthood and society to establish a religion with a single god, Aton, perhaps civilization's earliest approximation of monotheism mixed with a kind of sun worship. The emphasis on the sun, and the loss of empire and economic chaos that resulted, led to the return of the old order after Akhnaton's death, although in Glass's own libretto the pharaoh himself, his wife, Nefertiti, and their six daughters are the victims of an uprising.

It is not the surface events of Akhnaton's life and reign that come out so much in this work, but his estrangement from his world in religion, art and politics, a monarch with a misshapen body but strong ideas, and perhaps also a real model in antiquity for the Oedipus legend.

The work is in three acts and 11 scenes, with the music continuous in each act. The sung text is in different languages of antiquity, while the public is informed by a speaker who appears in various guises — at the end a guide, reading guidebooks to camera-snapping tourists about the ruins of the capital established by Akhnaton.

The action unfolds in a chronological but non-narrative way, with each scene being a tableau that presents a particular situation, but does not advance the action in any theatrically "well-made" way. The curiously static quality of the stage action. Yet this work moves physically and is strangely moving. Glass has adapted his minimalist ideas shrewdly to a maximalist opera house orchestra —

no violins, but almost everything else, including a synthesizer and a large percussion group — and his orchestral writing bathes almost every scene in a distinct tonal color.

Freyer, who staged the work and with Ilona Freyer designed sets and costumes, contributed a daring use of lighting and color, and sometimes supplied strikingly mobile images to represent static events — beginning with an opening scene in which the passing of power from the dead pharaoh (Akhnaton's father) was conveyed visually by the son racing around the mummy until the wrappings had transferred from the dead to the living.

The delicate scene of the Akhnaton-Nefertiti love duet, bathed in blue light and with the couple slowly facing each other on mobile thrones, was another striking stage picture, as was the scene of the royal couple "at home" with their daughters (this in a soft golden light), suspended on swings and framed as if in a family picture.

Vocally the production was well-served, although the writing for voices as such was the least interesting element in the musical structure. As Akhnaton, the countertenor Paul Esswood cooed, singing with an almost otherworldly resonance that helped define the part. Milagro Vargas (Nefertiti), Maria Thumann (Akhnaton's grotesquely deformed mother), Wolfgang Probst (Horemhab, leader of the military) and Arnd Bannmann (leader of the old guard priesthood) headed a large and well-knit cast.

The audience reaction was considerably more vigorous than the customary response to new works with, at a random reckoning, a decibel ratio of about 2 to 1 in favor, in itself a just reward for Stuttgart's bold venture.

Lagerfeld's Chanel Warm-Up

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Karl Lagerfeld will bring out his first collection today under his own name — which may explain why the Chanel ready-to-wear collection, shown Monday, was not the total spotlight it could have been. Well aware of the fashion spotlight zeroing in on

PARIS FASHION

him, Lagerfeld must be saving his big guns for L-Day. The director of his new house, Rose-Marie Le Gallais, sat through the Chanel show, bundled up in her fur coat — as if to hide some fashion secret.

The question at Chanel's was, "How much of it will be Chanel and how much Lagerfeld?" The answer was about 50-50 as against 75 percent Chanel and 25 percent Lagerfeld at the couture shows in January. This shows the increasing hold of Lagerfeld's hand on the Chanel image — which sometimes worked and other times did not. The first part of the show was excellent, the second was mishmash at best. All of it was terribly commercial, which has never been too much of a worry here. Since Lagerfeld has been in charge, the ready-to-wear sales have been up by 45 percent, according to Michel Pietrini, director of the Chanel house.

Lagerfeld must be credited for breaking the stiff mold around the Chanel image. By playing with the proportions, changing the accessories, as well as the music and the general delivery of the show, he kept updating the image. His slightly longer skirt with definitely shorter cardigan was younger and kickier. The short T-shirt suits were new but not as successful as the toy soldier suits, made of brown jersey and Persian lamb. Lagerfeld even had a long Chanel suit, with pleated skirt almost to the ankles, but, with only two such suits on the runway, this was a half-hearted effort at catching up with the rest of Paris fashions.

His combinations of poplin raincoats with very-Chanel tweed cardigans worked out, but most of his pants, too big and too full, did not. Black hose with flat shoes, pearl chokers instead of long chains, and cute ribboned berets were cleverly mixed with the traditional boaters, gold belts, rows of gold buttons and camelia signature. The little incestuous fashion game with Yves Saint Laurent went on, as in a combination of Chanel coat with Saint Laurent-type pants.

Lagerfeld can also be thanked for broadening the Chanel base with active sportswear. Having invented the Chanel jeans suit, he opened the show with Chanel sporty outfits for all occasions, including fishing. "How chic to have your own Chanel skating suit," said Lynn Wyatt, the Houston socialite who never misses a fashion trick.

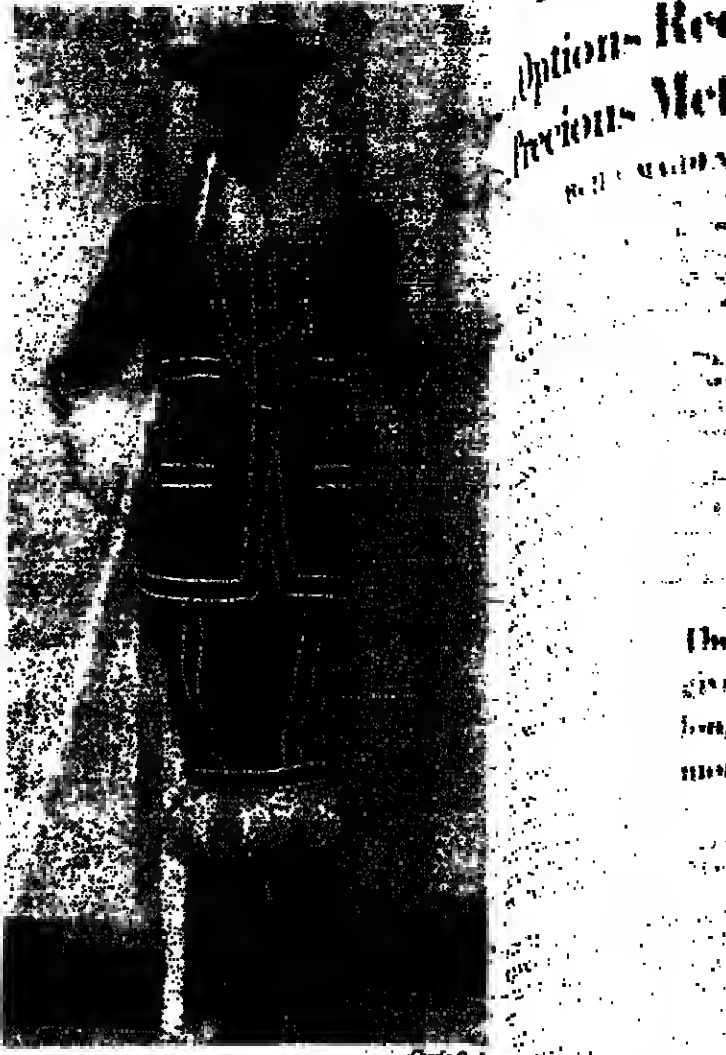
The evening wear is where Lagerfeld did not quite make it, despite the black velvet and white satin charm bracelet. There were also a couple of black dresses, including a black chiffon with exquisite sequin embroidery, but the black sheath with embroidered sequined bag on the hip looked like an old Chloé and too gaudy for this house's image.

Bathrobes over pajamas may well turn into an important Paris trend. But unlike the Claude Montana ones shown over the weekend, which were quintessential chic, Lagerfeld's offer looked like, well, bathrobes over pajamas.

Tribute to Dancer Anton Dolin

Reuters

LONDON — Dame Alicia Markova is organizing a special performance with some of the world's top ballet dancers at Covent Garden June 24 in memory of Sir Anton Dolin, Britain's first international ballet star. Sir Anton died in Paris last November at the age of 79.



Lagerfeld suit for Chanel.

Linda Gray (Sue Ellen in the "Dallas" television series), was captured by American Harper's Bazaar to model Paris ready-to-wear in their August issue. A former model, Gray obviously needs no help when it comes to clothes. Creating a near-riot at Dior, and the only excitement to come out of this collection, she was wearing a black leather suit by Alia. "I bought it in Los Angeles a year ago," she said.

Showing today in his usual humble one-room setting, Alia continues to be one of the most exciting fashion stories in Paris. This, unfortunately, was not the case at Dior's where Gérard Pomeroy, who was designing his second women's collection, showed every sign of being stranded. With military music which seemed right out of World War I, Pomeroy was on a strangely anachronistic warpath, maybe because of the confused situation in this house's management, which is suffering a power struggle at the top. Gray liked the pink shade in one of the dresses.

Other Paris collections included a few hits among a lot of misses. Jean-Paul Gaultier, who related to Kenzo and London street fashions, is to be watched, because he can be both fun and fashion. His spoof on the Japanese, with stuffy black layered outfits with backs cut out to show red bottom sequin bikinis, were a riot. Michel Klein can deliver excellent knits, young and pretty and at a third of the price of more established names. Anne-Marie Beretta's story is wrapped up in one word, coats, coats and more coats.

Two Collections of Vintage Jazz — With and Without Vocals

By Michael Zwernin

International Herald Tribune

IN 1935, a teen-ager named Otto Jung collecting jazz records in Frankfurt especially liked Benny Goodman, but there were often vocals and he did not like them. He wrote a letter to the Elektra company in Berlin asking for a list of Goodman records without singers on them.

The company didn't have the answer, but passed the letter along to a young jazz fanatic in Berlin, Hans Blüthner, who also resembled stingers for taking time away from instrumental improvisation. He made the list and mailed it to Jung. They began a correspondence and remain good friends today.

For purists who still cling together over such preferences, two collections of the style of jazz called "vintage" are conveniently segregated. Editors Gumbert Schüller and Martin Williams have included only a token vocal or two in 80 tracks by 30 bands in their six-record Smithsonian Institution "Big Band Jazz: From the Beginning to the Fifties" collection. (Smithsonian Recordings, P.O. Box 10230, Des Moines, Iowa 50336.)

Listening to the earlier selections by Paul Whiteman, Fletcher Henderson, McKinney's Cotton Pickers, the Casa Loma Orchestra and others from the '20s is like reading Beowulf. It's no longer a living language, the interest is purely intellectual. The enclosed 48-page illustrated booklet explains the origins of the form, describes pivotal performances and presents biographical information. Certain tracks have been remastered, corrections made in speed variations (which

pitched some of the original 78s into wrong keys). But moving ahead to Jimmie Lunceford, Benny Goodman and early Basie, even the most up-to-date jazz lover is bound to feel a tinge of nostalgia.

These big bands made the popular music of their time. Although many people who lament the passing of the big-band age forget how many forgettable big bands there were, these are the best as well as most popular. In its commercial impact, Benny Goodman's "Mission to Moscow" can be compared to the latest hit by the rock group AC/DC, in pre-inflationary currency, in any case. On "Stardust," Artie Shaw confirms that he is a master instrumentalist as well as a matinee idol, with taste and integrity as well as mass appeal.

Leaders were often the best musicians in their bands, as well as the best looking. On down the line — Charlie Barnet (Charlie's "Duke Ellington" "Take the 'A' Train"), Duke Ellington ("Bijou"), Woody Herman ("Bijou"). These superstars of their day, even those who led more commercial bands, like Harry James ("The Mole"), made hits out of music they were passionate about. Nowadays stars are made by playing the music they think their audience wants to buy.

Moving into the '40s and '50s with Boyd Raeburn's "Boyd Meets Stravinsky," Gil Evans' arrangement of Charlie Parker's "Donna Lee" for Claude Thornhill's band (you have to take your hat off to Thornhill for taking such a risk after having won two Billboard magazine polls in the "sweet band" category) and Dizzy Gillespie's "Things to Come," we can sense the freezing

of the form. There was no place left to go. Classic big bands appealed increasingly to a more educated and aging audience, while a new form was born — rock.

With the simultaneous birth of the LP record, the medium changed as well as the message. Short stories became novels, short subjects features. Jazz purists of a certain age began to retreat from the threat of change into the "good old days." The unfortunate commercial necessities, singers, became the essence of pop music in the '60s, instrumentalists retreated inside parentheses.

Basically, it was only a continuation of the same form, the blues. Though electronic and slicker, jazz also remained basically blues-based. But listening to this collection it is hard to avoid the suspicion that once you examine John Coltrane, Thelonious Monk, Weather Report and Miles Davis (both of whom actually play strenuous big-band jazz with small, electronically boosted bands) and only a handful of musicians who found a way to combine quality with communication, jazz took a dive after the '50s.

It was also a continuation of the same ethic — Charlie Barnet rode a horse into a hotel lobby, the Stones threw TV sets out hotel windows. The road was still the road, and everybody was still nourished by Bessie Smith and Billie Holiday. Which may seem like a contradiction with the opening of this review, but producer Ed Michel's two-record collection "The Jazz Singers" (Presque) — from Smith to Flora Purim — shows that prejudice against singers in the world of jazz was just that — prejudice.

As Michel writes in his liner notes, "every-

one has her/his prejudice... I've never quite gotten past feeling that there was Billie (Holiday) and then Everybody Else." His collection refutes that prejudice, but they are choice selections by a choice handful, many of whom also felt that there was Billie and then Everybody Else, by the few who know how to make a song their own by adding vitality, risk, discovery. Their voices are instruments, and the instrumentalists backing them are anything but parenthetical. Charlie Parker with Sarah Vaughan ("Lower Man"), Ben Webster with Ella Fitzgerald ("In a Mellow Tone") and Louis Armstrong's trumpet after his vocal on "Ain't Misbehavin'" all provide organic, essential extensions to the verbal essence.

The musicians on both of these collections were forced by the technical limitations of the 78-gram record to say what they had to say in three minutes. Economy of statement was hurt by the LP, although sound fidelity ultimately was helped. Permissiveness is not always bad, it depends on what you are permitted to do — the splendor of Coltrane would never have had a chance to bloom in three minutes. But it is hard to avoid a tinge of nostalgia listening to trumpeter Fats Navarro — on Billy Eckstine's "Tell Me, Pretty Baby" (the Prestige collection) — telling such a complete story in only one blues chorus, sounding like an integral part of the arrangement rather than an overboard, ending with a confident, intelligent run leading logically into the next written ensemble.

These may well have been the good old days, when jazz was art as well as a commodity, when time was swing more than money.

Monday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 M. 11,700,000
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 7,700,000
Prev. Closed-Call Close 7,940,000

Tables include the nationwide articles
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	115.34	114.14	114.14	+0.11
Declined	114.14	113.14	113.14	-0.11
Unchanged	113.14	112.14	112.14	-0.11
Total Issues	112.14	111.14	111.14	-0.11
New Issues	111.14	110.14	110.14	-0.11
New Lists	110.14	109.14	109.14	-0.11
Volume down	109.14	108.14	108.14	-0.11

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	249.30	248.30	248.30	+0.15
Industrials	248.30	247.30	247.30	+0.15
Finance	247.30	246.30	246.30	+0.15
Insurance	246.30	245.30	245.30	+0.15
New Issues	245.30	244.30	244.30	+0.15
Volume up	244.30	243.30	243.30	+0.15

AMEX Most Actives

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	115.34	114.14	114.14	+0.11
Declined	114.14	113.14	113.14	-0.11
Unchanged	113.14	112.14	112.14	-0.11
Total Issues	112.14	111.14	111.14	-0.11
New Issues	111.14	110.14	110.14	-0.11
New Lists	110.14	109.14	109.14	-0.11
Volume down	109.14	108.14	108.14	-0.11

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Bonds	127.54	126.54	126.54	+0.15
Utilities	126.54	125.54	125.54	+0.15
Industrials	125.54	124.54	124.54	+0.15

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	115.34	114.14	114.14	+0.11
Declined	114.14	113.14	113.14	-0.11
Unchanged	113.14	112.14	112.14	-0.11
Total Issues	112.14	111.14	111.14	-0.11
New Issues	111.14	110.14	110.14	-0.11
New Lists	110.14	109.14	109.14	-0.11
Volume down	109.14	108.14	108.14	-0.11

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower on Monday in extremely slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down about 3 points at the outset after slipping 1.04 Friday, was off 1.89 points to 1,152.95 at the close. The Dow lost 29.52 overall last week.

Declines led advances by a 7-6 margin among the 1,945 issues traded.

Turnover amounted to about 60.1 million shares, down from the 79.8 million traded Friday.

Analysts said many large institutions were willing to stay on the sidelines with the end of the first quarter rapidly approaching. Many traders were waiting for earnings reports that will be coming out over the next several weeks.

Judging by recent economic figures, the profits reports of corporate America should show strong gains. But analysts said institutional investors would not move until they actually see the figures.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee began a two-day meeting and many traders were waiting to see if the members decided to tighten credit. Some experts said the Fed already has tightened.

Presidential adviser Martin Feldstein said he thought interest rates would rise further this year and said it would be a mistake for the Fed to ease credit in an attempt to prevent that from happening.

Speculation rose last week the Fed would raise its discount rate after the money supply

surged \$4 billion in the latest reporting period, the nation's banks raised their prime rate to 11 1/2 percent and overnight federal funds rates jumped over the 10 percent level.

The White House said it was disturbed by the rise in the federal funds rate but said it thought the Fed's money supply growth targets were accurate to sustain the economy.

But some analysts said the stock market already may have discounted tighter credit and higher interest rates. There still was uncertainty about the course of inflation, however.

The Commerce Department's estimate last week of a 7.2-percent rise in the first-quarter gross national product alarmed many observers but a small increase in consumer prices eased some inflation fears.

Hugh Johnson of First Albany thinks "there will be evidence in the next few weeks that the economy is slowing down. The index of leading economic indicators on Thursday will be very important reading."

Several observers suggested the Fed will wait to see if Congress and the Reagan administration can reach a compromise on a measure to cut the federal budget deficit before the Easter recess April 13.

AT&T (ex-dividend), which lost 1 1/4 last week, was active again and climbed. AT&T has warned it might cut its dividend if the FCC doesn't shift move soon on making access charges.

Walt Disney, which rose 7 1/2 last week, was higher and active at the outset. Disney continues to be subject of takeover or leveraged buyout rumors.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

الاصول

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swire Earnings Soar 39%
On Cathay Pacific Earnings

HONG KONG — Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday that its 1983 earnings rose 39 percent, to \$37.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$107.3 million), from \$26.8 million a year earlier.

The company's aviation sector, led by its Cathay Pacific Airways subsidiary, led the way, said Swire's chairman, Duncan Hong.

Mr. Bluck said Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. also contributed to the 1983 profits figures, which he did not break down. He said further expansion of Cathay Pacific was planned, including new routes to Tehran and Frankfurt and increased services to Australia.

But Swire has no plans for new projects in the property sector, despite steady sales growth of the group's residential apartments on Hong Kong Island and the expectation of a slight recovery in local property prices, Mr. Bluck said.

The company's property arm, Swire Properties Ltd., has reduced its valuation reserve by 1.16 billion dollars in the last year, he added.

The net asset value of Swire Pacific was reduced to 11.09 dollars a share and 2.22 dollars a share, from 12.33 and 2.47 dollars, respectively, a year earlier. The reduction followed a revaluation of Swire's properties.

Mr. Bluck said steady to higher growth is expected in all sectors of Swire Pacific, except for the offshore services division, where a fall in earnings is possible. He declined to forecast a dividend for 1984.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Australia said it will acquire all shares outstanding of Umal Consolidated Ltd. after gaining more than 90 percent of Umal's issued capital in its takeover bid. Umal shareholders will receive 320 Queensland Coal Trust units for every 100 Umal shares instead of the 310 units they would have received if acceptances had exceeded 75 percent but fallen short of 90.

Deutsche Bank AG will pay a dividend of 12 Deutsche marks (\$4.56) a share for 1983, up from 11 marks a share in 1982, and plans a 1-for-12 rights issue to raise 365 million DM in new capital. It will also ask shareholders to approve a plan to issue convertible bonds of as much as 750 million DM, with a conversion price not to exceed 250 DM. The rights issue, priced at 250 DM a 50 DM nominal share, will raise nominal capital by 113 million DM, to 1.47 billion DM.

Eastern Airlines has found about 40 percent of the \$75 million it expects to earn through increased productivity in 1984, its staff newspaper, Falcon, said. Eastern has not posted a profit since 1979 and its loss last year was a record \$183.7 million. Industry sources said the chairman, Frank Borman, told a management conference last week that his planners expect the airline to generate \$4.3 billion in revenue this year, a 10-percent increase from 1983.

Great Western Financial Corp., a California-based savings and loan holding company with interests in insurance and consumer finance, said it has obtained a listing for its common shares on the London stock exchange. The company, which issued \$100 million of floating-rate notes in Europe this month, said it is likely to raise a growing portion of its funds outside the United States.

NZ Forest Products Ltd. expects record taxed earnings of more than 70 million New Zealand dollars (\$46.3 million) in the year ending March 31, the chairman, Lyn Pappas, said at a special meeting. The previous record was 61.32 million dollars earned last year.

Pan American World Airways Inc. said it will ask shareholders to approve formation of a holding company to be called Pan Am Corp. The holding company would have two main subsidiaries, Pan American World Airways, Inc., which is the airline, and Pan Am World Services, Inc. which per-

Germany Clears
Grundig Merger

WEST BERLIN — The Federal Cartel Office here has approved Philips NV's takeover of Grundig AG, a spokesman for the office said Monday. Earlier in the month, West German officials had threatened to block the Dutch electronics giant from taking over the German company because of doubts about the impact on competition.

The cartel office spokesman said that as a condition for approval of the takeover, Philips has agreed to divest itself of its 15-percent stake in Loewa Opta GmbH, the West German television maker, by the end of next year. Grundig is to give up its dictating-machine sales operations by the same date.

Under an agreement reached last month, Philips will take over day-to-day operations of Grundig beginning April 1. Eventually, Philips will increase its 24.5-percent stake in Grundig to 50.4 percent.

Market Chilly
To Exco's
Call for Cash

International Herald Tribune

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — The stock market gave a chilly response Monday to diversification plans and a call for cash from Exco International PLC, the ambitious financial services company.

Exco is raising £68.3 million (\$99 million) through a rights issue allowing shareholders to buy one new share at 450 pence for every four shares they already hold. Exco shares tumbled 50 pence to close at 518 pence.

The announcement came just six months after Exco raised £48 million through a rights issue.

The cool reception to the latest issue came despite buoyant profits. Exco reported that pretax profit in 1983 totaled £32.5 million, double the restated figure of £16 million for 1982, and analysts predict that profit will double again in 1984.

Exco is a money and bullion broker with interests in stockbrokerage, investment management and venture capital. But the company's star performer recently has been its 52-percent stake in Telerate Inc., an electronic financial information service based in New York. In 1983, Telerate accounted for nearly 60 percent of Exco's pretax profit.

The company said it plans to use the rights issue proceeds partly to buy the 32 percent it does not already own in W.L. Carr, Sons & Co., a Hong Kong stockbrokerage.

Exco also plans to set up a stockbrokerage in London with partners belonging to the stock exchange. Exchange rules limit an outside shareholder to 29.9 percent of a member firm, but that ceiling is expected to rise.

In another diversification, Exco said it has agreed to pay £16 million for 55 percent of London Forfeiting Co., recently set up by Jack Wilson and Stathis Papoutas, former senior executives at Hungarian International Bank in London. The new firm will operate in the *forfeits* market, which involves trading of bank-guaranteed promissory notes or bills of exchange used to finance international trade.

The rest of the rights issue proceeds are largely earmarked for acquisitions. Richard Davey, a director of Exco, said the company wants to acquire fund management and money brokerage business in the United States.

Korean Air Lines Takes Steps
To Improve Its Reputation

(Continued from Page 7)

port, skidded off an icy runway. That time no one was hurt.

It was the Anchorage collision, more than the 007 tragedy, that spurred the training and crew changes, Mr. Cho said.

Mr. Cho insisted, however, that other changes, including shifts of several senior executives, had nothing to do with last year's accidents and were part of a normal turnover intended to reinvigorate the company. His older brother, Choong Hoon, remains as Hanjin Group chairman.

Nevertheless, one industry analyst in Seoul said, "They're having a clear shake-up."

By many standards, 1983 was not a bad year for KAL. The airline showed a profit of \$3.2 million, half the earnings of 1982 but better than the previous two years, when losses were recorded partly because of the low-fare policy. Revenue on cargo operations rose 15 percent in 1983 over the previous year, and the number of passengers carried, 4.8 million, was 11 percent higher than the year before.

But nearly all of the airline's passenger growth came on domestic routes, where KAL has a monopoly. The number of travelers on the 130 weekly international flights held steady, which analysts said may suggest tougher times ahead.

Air industry analysts here believe that passenger skittishness about KAL is only part of the problem. New government restrictions on overseas travel by South Koreans have hurt, as has Pan American World Airways, which joined KAL and Northwest Orient Airlines last summer in flying to the United States from Korea.

And a falloff in construction in the Middle East has pinched many South Korean companies, KAL among them. Companies based in South Korea do a considerable amount of construction work abroad, and it is estimated that as many as 50 percent of the South Koreans aboard KAL overseas flights are contractors, engineers and laborers.

Still, the airline is pushing forward. It is renegotiating its agreement with the United States to an attempt to open routes to Oakland, California, and Chicago in 1985.

In addition, KAL has bought two Boeing 747 "stretched" planes for \$230 million, one of which will replace the airliner shot down. The purchases, however, increase the company's already significant debt, which totaled more than \$1 billion at the end of 1983.

KAL is also offering \$100,000 in compensation and so-called condolence money to the families of flight 007 victims. So far, payments have gone to the relatives of 49 passengers — 43 South Koreans, 5 Taiwanese and a Filipino.

And more basic types of public relations have not been ignored. In one cosmetic change that has received little notice, KAL planes that travel from New York to Seoul no longer carry the designation flight 007. It is flight 017 these days.



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Prices in U.S. dollars
Quote as of March 26, 1984.
First Commerce Securities N.V.
Herengracht 483
1017 BT Amsterdam
Telephone: 020 - 26 09 01
Telex: 14507 (irco nl)

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Bid: U.S. \$4% Asked: U.S. \$5%
As of date: March 26, 1984.
F. P. S.
FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV
Kolkweg 112, 3rd Floor
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (0) 20-52407/229873. Telex: 18356.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	May	Aug	Nov
300	11.00-13.00	23.00-25.00	—
400	4.50-6.00	12.50-14.50	—
500	1.50-2.50	4.50-6.50	—
600	—	3.00-4.50	13.50-17.50
700	—	—	9.50-11.50

Gold: 388.20-388.50

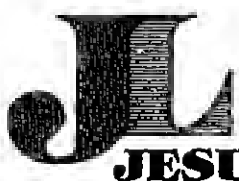
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Quai du Mont Blanc
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Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
12/90	1048	Dec				1480	+
12/89	1035	Nov				1479	+
Est. Sales	5,385	Prev. Sales	5,294				
Prev. Day Open Int.	1,779						
CANADIAN DOLLAR (11M)							
12/90	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/89	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/88	78.10	Oct				78.27	+
12/87	78.10	Sep				78.27	+
12/86	78.10	Aug				78.27	+
12/85	78.10	Jul				78.27	+
12/84	78.10	Jun				78.27	+
12/83	78.10	May				78.27	+
12/82	78.10	Apr				78.27	+
12/81	78.10	Mar				78.27	+
12/80	78.10	Feb				78.27	+
12/79	78.10	Jan				78.27	+
12/78	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/77	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/76	78.10	Oct				78.27	+
12/75	78.10	Sep				78.27	+
12/74	78.10	Aug				78.27	+
12/73	78.10	Jul				78.27	+
12/72	78.10	Jun				78.27	+
12/71	78.10	May				78.27	+
12/70	78.10	Apr				78.27	+
12/69	78.10	Mar				78.27	+
12/68	78.10	Feb				78.27	+
12/67	78.10	Jan				78.27	+
12/66	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/65	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/64	78.10	Oct				78.27	+
12/63	78.10	Sep				78.27	+
12/62	78.10	Aug				78.27	+
12/61	78.10	Jul				78.27	+
12/60	78.10	Jun				78.27	+
12/59	78.10	May				78.27	+
12/58	78.10	Apr				78.27	+
12/57	78.10	Mar				78.27	+
12/56	78.10	Feb				78.27	+
12/55	78.10	Jan				78.27	+
12/54	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/53	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/52	78.10	Oct				78.27	+
12/51	78.10	Sep				78.27	+
12/50	78.10	Aug				78.27	+
12/49	78.10	Jul				78.27	+
12/48	78.10	Jun				78.27	+
12/47	78.10	May				78.27	+
12/46	78.10	Apr				78.27	+
12/45	78.10	Mar				78.27	+
12/44	78.10	Feb				78.27	+
12/43	78.10	Jan				78.27	+
12/42	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/41	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/40	78.10	Oct				78.27	+
12/39	78.10	Sep				78.27	+
12/38	78.10	Aug				78.27	+
12/37	78.10	Jul				78.27	+
12/36	78.10	Jun				78.27	+
12/35	78.10	May				78.27	+
12/34	78.10	Apr				78.27	+
12/33	78.10	Mar				78.27	+
12/32	78.10	Feb				78.27	+
12/31	78.10	Jan				78.27	+
12/30	78.10	Dec				78.27	+
12/29	78.10	Nov				78.27	+
12/28	78.10	Oct				78.27	+

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Italy Wine Exports Fell Imports Rose in 1983

The Associated Press

ROME — Exports of wine from Italy, the world's largest producer, fell 29.4 percent in 1983, while imports rose 19.1 percent, the Institute for Research of Agriculture Merchandizing reported Monday.

It said that in 1983 Italy exported 13.6 million hectoliters (359 million gallons) of wine, worth 10 trillion lire (\$662 million), a 6.4 percent drop in cash value from the previous year.

Australian Bank Lifts Prime

Reuters

SYDNEY — The Australian Bank Ltd. said Monday it will lift its prime lending rate to 14.25 percent from 13.25 percent, effective Tuesday. Other bank prime rate

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ART BUCHWALD

Death of a Salesman

"The Developing Countries Are Selling Their Rush To Rearm, Spelling Leaning Times For Arms Merchants" — headline in *The New York Times*.

WASHINGTON — Willy Loman arrived home from his trip around the world, and dropped his two large sample cases in the hall.

His wife Linda rushed out to meet him. "How did it go?" she asked him, although she could tell the answer by the look on his face.



Buchwald

"I didn't get a nibble," Willy said. "I used to be a top salesman, but I couldn't walk into the capital of any Third World country with a pressed suit and shine on my shoes, and come back with a couple of billion dollars in orders. But now I'm lucky if a minister of defense will even look at my line. I think I've lost my touch."

Linda took his coat. "It isn't your fault, Willy. I heard on the radio this morning the Third World countries can't get the loans to buy arms like they did in the go-go days of the 70s."

Willy said, "My arches are killing me. I almost closed a deal with King Hussein for 1,600 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. It would have made the whole trip worthwhile."

Linda asked, "What happened?"

"The king got sore at Reagan, attacked the U.S. and said he'd probably buy the stuff from the Soviets. Hell, 10 years ago he was on his knees begging me for anti-aircraft missiles."

"You gave it your best, Willy," Linda said. "My best is what it used to be. Dana French are underestimating us in Iraq, the British are telling their Commonwealth countries our F-16s are kites, and the West Germans are giving all sorts of credits."

Willy said, "I know you're right. Tomorrow I'll go back over it. I hear the war is heating up in El Salvador. And I'll be always going to need arms in Lebanon. And don't forget Taiwan and China. Willy, the Third World is always going to need arms salesmen, and you're still the best in the business."

Biff, Willy's son, came in. "How did you do, Dad?"

"Great. I did just great. The king of Morocco told me last night, Willy, if I ever get a loan from the World Bank again, I'm going to buy every Cruise missile in your sample case."

Video Music Test

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg television network RTL Monday began a three-month test of showing seven hours of video music tapes daily.

The Riddle of a Teen-Ager Who Killed Himself at 14

By Lena Williams

New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — By most accounts, Justin Spoonhour was not a typical teen-ager.

At the age of 14, his musical tastes ran more toward Beethoven and Mozart than toward Michael Jackson and Boy George. He was proud that he had a better knowledge of Shakespeare than had many of his junior high school classmates.

He was awaiting his school's spring musical, in which he would sing solo with a choral accompaniment. Already accomplished at archery, he talked of someday competing in the Olympics.

But on Feb. 14 — a day when, according to his mother, Anne, his only preoccupation was going out to play — Justin Spoonhour hanged himself from a tree near his home in Putnam Valley, New York.

"In a situation like this, you go back over it," said Mrs. Spoonhour. "You think, what, if anything, did I do wrong? Did I miss something?"

Justin's death was one of a series of suicides of teen-agers in the northern suburbs of New York City last month, deaths that prompted parents, teachers, school administrators and other teen-agers to look closely at programs dealing with troubled young people.

Experts say there has been an alarming national rise in suicides among people 15 to 24 years old, and health officials are concerned about what they say has been a dramatic increase in the number of unsuccessful suicide attempts among young people in recent years.

One element that still puzzles experts familiar with Justin Spoonhour's death is whether it might somehow have been suggested by the suicide 10 days before of a 13-year-old youth in nearby Westchester County.

Some parents in the northern suburbs have pointed out that two other teen-ager boys in Westchester committed suicide within 10 days of Justin Spoonhour's death.

The suicides in the New York area are being compared with the

suicides of seven teen-agers since February 1983 in Plano, Texas, an upper-middle-class suburb of Dallas.

"There is no good statistical backup to say 'X' committed suicide because of a role model," said Phyllis Richman, executive director of a residential center in New Jersey for children in crisis.

But reading about a suicide could easily provoke a response that is self-destructive in those who may have been experiencing severe depression.

Mrs. Spoonhour has been listening to experts for the past month. She has read books and medical pamphlets — anything she has been able to get her hands on — about teen-ager suicides, looking for some clues to why her son decided to end his life.

She has not found them. "A kid who's talking about which summer camp he's going to attend and what he wants as a graduation present doesn't sound like your suicide type," Mrs. Spoonhour said. "This was a child who was thinking ahead to the Olympics. There's no sense of mortality in that."

She said she had agreed to talk about her experience in the hope that it might help other parents in similar tragedies and ease the minds of Justin's classmates and friends, many of whom said they felt partly to blame for his death.

"In a situation like this, the community often doesn't know how to react," she said. "The experience has been pretty much the same. To treat it with silence. The family disappears into the woodwork, where they go incommunicado. You can handle it by burying it, but that is very unhealthy for everybody involved, especially the kids."

Authorities on suicide are divided over the causes, and how best to treat them. The rising use of alcohol and drugs by teen-agers has often been cited as an increase in suicides. But some experts believe they only aggravate the depression or loss of self-esteem associated with suicide, rather than actually cause suicide.

Several studies have attributed the dramatic increases in teen-age

suicides to such factors as the breakdown of the family, increasing geographic mobility and the violence on television and in the movies.

For example, friends and relatives said Robert DeLavalliere, a 13-year-old Peekskill youth found hanging from a tree on Feb. 4, had identified strongly with a male character who committed suicide in the movie "An Officer and a Gentleman."

"You worry how the violence on television and in movies is affecting young people today, whether the music of today is too suggestive and what role that might be playing on vulnerable kids," Lieutenant James Nelson of the Peekskill Police Department said.

Specialists agree that no single theory can account for all suicides and no single measure can prevent them.

"We're discovering that the pressures placed on adolescents in today's society are producing enormous stresses in some kids and they're not handling it very well," said the Rev. Robert Johnson, chairman of a special committee on teen-age suicide in Bethel, Connecticut. "We see kids who are isolated and who feel unworthy and alone. They are confused about life."

Psychologists and sociologists said there were certain signs that indicate a person might be considering suicide. They cited changes in eating and sleeping habits, a preoccupation with death, a decline in school work or the loss of a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Some experts say youngsters who appear "perfect" in the eyes of their peers and families may be as much at risk as those suffering from depression.

"We know about the problem of the lonely isolated adolescent," Dr. Samuel Klingman, medical director of Four Winds Psychiatric Hospital in Katonah, N.Y., said. "I'm most worried about the perfect kid, the ones who can't allow themselves to have a blemish."

Suicides among young people in the United States have increased by about 300 percent in the last two decades, according to



Justin Spoonhour was a bright, sensitive teen-ager, interested in theater and hoping to enter the Olympics.

the National Center for Health Statistics. In 1981, the latest year with complete figures available, the suicide rate for people 15 to 24 was 13 per 100,000.

Justin Spoonhour was a "funny kid" when it came to his work and study habits, his mother said. He was a quick learner, a B-average student and a youngster with a penchant for putting off his studies until the last moment.

"His grades often suffered because of that," Mrs. Spoonhour said. "But by the third and fourth quarter, you'd see a marked improvement."

She said he was also an accomplished actor "for his age."

"He seemed to come alive on stage," she said. She recalled how he would get into his characters.

In the play "Outrageous Fortune," she said, he had the role of a senator who reprimanded a young woman. "He was so good," she said, "when he told her off, really let her have it," she said.

But off stage, Justin often had trouble telling people what he thought of them, Mrs. Spoonhour said. He preferred to walk away from a confrontation.

He was a sensitive child who was sometimes angered by the way some of his peers would ridicule each other, she said.

At lunch, Mrs. Spoonhour said, her son sat with a boy who had often been teased because he was overweight. "At the funeral, the boy's mother came up to me and told me how Justin had been to her son and how much his friendship had meant to him," she recalled.

Mrs. Spoonhour said she and her husband, Giles, are gradually accepting the fact that they may never know what led their son to suicide.

She said they have refused to be angry at Justin or themselves or at the children who often teased him about his tastes in the arts. Anger, she says, is only "counterproductive" now. Instead, she and her husband have come to share a philosophy that "some good" may flow from the tragedy.

"Maybe, we'll learn to be kinder to each other," she said. "Maybe we will become more aware of others and their burden. Maybe, I can take someone else's hand and be there if it happens again."

PEOPLE

'Educating Rita' Tops British Film Awards

Michael Caine and Julie Walters won the British equivalent of Academy Awards for their role in "Educating Rita," the story of a hairdresser who reforms a drunk university professor. Sharing best actor award with Caine was Dustin Hoffman for his portrayal of "Tootsie" of a man who would anything to become an actor even become an actress. Jamie Lee Curtis won the best supporting actress award for her role as a prostitute in the comedy "Travels with My Sister." Best director went to the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

The British art Ben Kingsley was among 48 nominees awarded a high Indian award for his portrayal of Mahatma Gandhi in the film "Gandhi Kingsley, who won an Oscar last year for playing the role of Genghis Khan, was the only foreigner to receive the Indian award. He did not attend the ceremony.

Hundreds of Art Nouveau works seized from a convicted drug smuggler were sold at Sotheby's in New York, marking the first time federal government has offered property at a private auction house. About \$1.7 million was turned over to the federal government from auction of 273 pieces, a Sotheby spokeswoman said. The works were seized by federal agents two years ago from the Virginia border of a 19-year-old after his conviction drug smuggling.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Sunday. Mr. Clark, who died March 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Co and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nwen, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife Elizabeth.

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